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AAA Substitute Boosts Number Of Farms Aided

Differential in Bounties Is Seen Only Bar to Full Participation

Old Aims Retained

Political Effects Weighed—Individual Payments Are Reduced

By **Frederick W. Carr**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 6—Bounties will be paid to more farmers this year than last, when 3,000,000 receive checks through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but this season's payments to individual farmers will be smaller, according to farm leaders working out the details of the AAA substitute here today.

Reception of the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act in the Corn Belt indicates, as even various critics concede, that the rewritten farm legislation of the New Deal will be a success from the standpoint of farmer participation.

6,000,000 Eligible

Nearly all of the 6,000,000 farmers are now made eligible for Government cash, whereas only those who grew basic crops such as corn, wheat, cotton, etc., shared in the benefit payments of the AAA.

To receive a bounty this year, All that a farmer needs to do is to put some of his acreage in soil building crops, like clover or alfalfa if he has not already done so, according to farm experts studying the program. Widening of the bounties to embrace more farmers makes the political battle for the farmers' vote in the next presidential election sharper than was promised under the AAA. By many political observers the farmers are expected to decide the election.

Individual Bounties Less

What each co-operating farmer gets will be smaller partly because the total amount available is less than last year as well as because of the wider distribution.

A typical farm of 160 acres in the corn belt will draw from $150 to $200 in federal bounty this year, in the opinion of the best farm authorities. In contrast, farms of this size under the AAA frequently got from $400 to $600. Many smaller or less fertile farms, it is estimated, will receive this year from $50 to $75. While all figures, of course, are tentative, it is certain that the payment per farm will be reduced from last season.

Old Aims Retained

The heart of the new farm relief plan continues to be the same objective as that of the AAA, the limitation of production and the raising of price, but discussions here also emphasize the feature of soil conservation.

The bounties, which are chiefly expected to give the plan its popularity, also produce a new problem in the methods of paying for conserving the soil.

Debate on this issue started as soon as farm leaders, assembling from the 12 north central states, took up the new law yesterday afternoon.

Inequalities Cited

Unless the inequalities disclosed are erased, farm spokesmen declare that the measure will obtain only a divided support from agriculture and will leave a disappointed minority of farmers.

Disagreeing other farm leaders hail the new law as much better than the AAA. This section of opinion holds that the main thing is getting a program which adjusts production to consumption. By avoiding a surplus, the farmer will receive a better price, making his bonus an incidental reward, according to this point of view.

Incidental or not, the apportionment of awards split the opening conference. The quandary which the farm planners discovered themselves in was the difficulty of adequately recognizing past performance in soil conservation and at the same time encouraging new and additional performance.

Two Classes of Payments

The issue emerged yesterday upon the Government's announcement that it planned two classes of payments. One is for acreage already planted to soil-building crops, such as clover. The other embraces acreage shifted from soil-depleting crops, such as cotton, corn or wheat, to crops that are soil-conserving.

For the soil-maintenance land, that is, the acres already being rotated in line with good soil conservation practice, the Government proposes to pay a bounty of from 50 cents to $1 an acre. It figures on thus spending $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

For the land it wants to keep out of the production of major crops,

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Higher Speed Limit Planned As Safety Move in New York; Accidents Cut 20 Per Cent

M. I. T. Professor Suggests Ways to Make Autos Even Safer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Traffic regulations long in effect in New York City and which were "designed for the horse-and-buggy age," are today in process of revision and the old code will soon be scrapped, according to Capt. William M. Kent, head of the safety bureau of the police department. Captain Kent, addressing the seventh annual Greater New York Safety Conference at the Astor Hotel yesterday, declared that the present traffic regulations restrict the drivers of all kinds of motor vehicles and slow up traffic.

As a result, the city is now working on a new code which will increase the speed of pleasure cars, including taxicabs, from 15 miles an hour in the city streets to 25 miles an hour and in outlying sections from 20 miles to 30 miles an hour. Motor buses and trucks in the city streets will be speeded up to 25 miles an hour.

Limit Not Obeyed

"Everybody goes beyond the speed limit now," Captain Kent said. "If we enforce the old laws we would tie up traffic in the whole city. By increasing the speed limit, we will be able to enforce the laws."

Captain Kent stressed the difficulty the police have in keeping traffic moving without congestion. The police department, he said, hopes ultimately to designate express streets in which motor vehicles will be able to maintain a maximum speed.

The progressive traffic light system is a synchronization of automatically controlled lights on long thoroughfares, each successive light flashing green from two to three seconds later than the light preceding it. This provides for the flow of traffic at certain specific speeds, the cars being thrown out of this synchronized motion if they exceed or go under the speeds at which the lights are regulated.

Prof. Dean A. Fales
Of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Who Suggested Ways of Making the Modern Car Even Safer

Traffic Vital Problem

Traffic was one of the major problems the police here have to deal with, Capt. Kent made clear, involving, as it does, the safety of pedestrians and users of motor vehicles. He quoted figures showing how successful the police department had been in its safety campaign,

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, March 6

Strike—Hotel Workers Announced Joining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—The city's service strike, impairing the elevator and janitor facilities of thousands of the world's tallest buildings, continued to spread. Threat of a "general strike" became more realistic as Paul Coulcher, secretary-treasurer of the hotel and restaurant employees' union, announced that 5000 kitchen and dining-room workers in 100 hotels would join the strike. New York, city of the clouds, keenly aware that this strike had hit it in one of its most vulnerable areas, sped peace negotiations, with Edward F. McGrady, federal mediator, and Mayor LaGuardia working ceaselessly to bring the two sides to an understanding.

Strategy—European Powers Move Cautiously

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Foreign Minister, is reported to have once again demanded of England what that nation would do if Germany occupies the Rhineland, contrary to treaty stipulations.

Europe is believed to be facing critical attacks on its status quo, foreshadowing, perhaps, major diplomatic reshufflings. France fears that a Germany hostile to the Franco-Russian Pact will scrap the Locarno Treaty and move its troops into the Rhineland. It awaits with considerable anxiety the scheduled speech of German War Minister, Gen. Werner von Blomberg, next Sunday, when a "gift" to the German nation has been promised. There is some apprehension that this "gift" will turn out to be the repudiation of the Locarno Treaty.

The signs are read differently. Many students of international affairs hold that Europe is funneling toward a crisis. Others contend that the desperation of France over disaffections of Italy and the consistent refusal of England to be bound to specific guarantees to assist France when coupled with recent friendly utterances toward France by Adolf Hitler, indicate a real opportunity for putting an end to the Franco-German feud.

Paris asks London's backing: Page 1.

Duce—His Reply on Parley Reaches France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome—Hope of bringing belligerents of the Italo-Ethiopian war to the council table to negotiate a peace became brighter today. Ethiopia's acceptance of the League's invitation to negotiate peace terms is already in the hands of the League. And Il Duce is reliably learned to have told Count Charles de Chambrun, French Ambassador to Rome, that he, too, will accept the League's invitation if certain conditions are met. No one can be certain of the nature of these conditions.

A rumored condition was that Il Duce will insist upon retaining all the territory already conquered in Ethiopia. On the other hand, Ethiopia's acceptance contained the condition that it would deny in advance any claim that Italy might make to territory already taken by conquest.

Il Duce is generally conceded to have within his power the speeding or abandoning of oil sanctions. If he refuses to negotiate or if he submits impossible conditions, he is likely to remove the inhibitions of many nations against the imposition of oil sanctions.

Peace parley is up to Il Duce: Page 1.

Japan—Army Dictates on Cabinet Making

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Tokyo—The Japanese army reasserted its power and checkmated Premier-designate Koki Hirota in his effort to form a strong National Cabinet. By this unexpected action the army retarded efforts to stabilize the civil life of the nation after the military uprising.

The army's unexpected démarche resulted, presumably, from its objection to certain so-far undisclosed liberal appointments by Hirota. The army's power to jettison reorganization of the Government arose from its prerogative to supply a general to fill the War Ministry. In

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Boston News Today:

Department Stores May Urge End of Strike
Workers on Post Office Project Walk Out
Local WPA Situation Seems Tangled
136 Crates of Strawberries Come by Truck
Mansfield Starts Return From Florida
Statue of Revere Urged for State House

These and other news-features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Revenue Plans Veer Gradually To Profits Tax

All Substitutes Thus Far Presented Fail to Hold Encouragement

Red Herrings Appear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Congress's tax authorities, and some who are not authorities, spent another day looking at alternatives to the President's proposal for taxing undistributed corporates surpluses.

They took fleeting glimpses at a proposed horsepower tax on motor vehicles; at nuisance taxes; inheritance tax, and at broader income taxes levying heavily upon the small salaried and wage-earning classes.

The more they looked, the better they felt about the President's levy on corporate surpluses. Unless some Republican authority comes forward with taxes as attractive politically as the President's plan, it seems highly probable that the corporation levy will be enacted—with whatever changes somewhat disorganized congressional study produces.

Red Herrings Not Taxable

The horsepower tax—which was brought forward by Representative John J. O'Connor (D), of New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee—was enough to appeal to his electors. The O'Connor tongue was admittedly not far from his cheek when the plan was brought out, but it fitted neatly in the chamber of tax horrors now on exhibit to allure Congress into the corporate-surplus haven.

Even Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, chimed in when he said he saw in the present controversy the possibility that a general sales tax might have to be resorted to as a substitute.

Power Tax Unlikely

Nobody seriously believes that an automobile horsepower tax could be enacted in any year, elections or not. In England the tax amounts to $5 per horsepower: the annual tax on a Ford V-8 in the United States would be almost too mammoth to calculate, certainly for many taxpayers. The horsepower tax on a few years-old small car would al-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

New York Elevator Strike Is Spreading To Uptown Hotels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—New York City's service strike was spreading in the Grand Central skyscraper area in midtown Manhattan today, as all peace efforts went by the board while Mayor LaGuardia continued to hold the door open for new arbitration between the union and the realty interests and Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, delayed his return to Washington in this expectancy.

In Albany, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman refused pleas of building owners that he intervene with the militia, announcing that he would observe a hands-off policy in the strike unless the Mayor asked his assistance. This followed a challenge in the lower legislative branch by Assemblyman Laurens M. Hamilton (R), of Rockland, a nephew of J. P. Morgan, that the Governor apply the principle of his social security program to the protection of citizens of New York City "in the kind of disorder now prevailing there."

Meanwhile, 5000 employees from the kitchens and dining rooms of city restaurants and hotels voted to join the service workers' picket lines in a sympathy demonstration as the union made the strike call effective in 10 hotels, with the great midtown hostelries on its map of new action. The walkout in the residential areas had extended today from the fashionable Park and Fifth Avenues section to the humbler neighborhoods of Harlem and Washington Heights on the north. Police estimated 1828 buildings were affected.

Rural Power Bill Passed by Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The Norris rural electrification bill calling for appropirations of $420,000,000 over the next 10 years passed the Senate yesterday without a roll call. The bill sets up a huge system of loans to farmers, farm co-operatives and similar nonprofit-making organizations to extend power lines to country areas not now electrified and to aid individual farmers in purchasing electrical equipment.

As originally proposed, an appropriation of $100,000,000 a year for 10 years was called for. After consultation at the White House, this was scaled down by more than half. The amended bill calls for $50,000,000 a year for the first two years to be advanced by the RFC, and $40,000,000 annually for the following eight years.

The personnel of the electrification administration will be appointed by the merit system.

Inquiry Shows Stock Dumping By Utility Head

Doherty Left Employees to 'Hold Bag,' Black Committee Charges

$17,000,000 Profit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Members of the Black Lobby Committee charged today that Henry L. Doherty "unloaded" millions of dollars worth of stock in 1929, with a tremendous profit, and left employees of his own companies "holding the bag."

In a surprise development of the controversial lobby investigation today, a startling example of high finance was revealed to the committee room, based on facts from confidential files, telegrams and papers, including income tax returns of the public utility and oil company head.

Unloaded Holdings

Facts revealed and admitted by Mr. Doherty's lawyer, Robert Burns, on the witness stand, included the following:

In March, 1929, just before the stock market crash, Mr. Doherty, head of the Cities Service Company, unloaded 200,000 shares of Cities Service common stock on the market for $20,500,000, or one-fourth of his total holdings.

At the same time the corporation was continuing its employee-purchase program, by which employees were advised to buy stocks in the company; while 800 agents of Cities Service securities, a subsidiary sales organization, was urging sales on the public.

$17,780,000 Profit

The shares which Mr. Doherty sold for $20,500,000 he had acquired for $2,751,967.65, according to his income tax returns. This left him a profit of around $17,748,000.

With the proceeds of the sale of stock, Mr. Doherty invested largely in municipal and government bonds, before the 1929 stock market crash.

The Black committee charges that others in the directorate besides Doherty similarly "unloaded" before the crash occurred.

Sales to the employees of the company and to the public, however, showed no diminution after the unloading.

Strengthens Control

To make up for Mr. Doherty's reduced voting strength from the sale of one fourth of his common stock, he invested $1,000,000 of the proceeds in 1,000,000 shares of "vote-weighted" preferred stocks, which gave him stronger voting control than he had before he made his sales.

At the stock-owners' meeting at which this issue of 1,000,000 shares was made to Mr. Doherty, only three stockholders of the company were actually present, of some 500,000 shareholders.

Mr. Burns agreed that out of 30,000 employees of Cities Service, "almost every employee" was a purchaser of stock.

Questioning of Mr. Burns was largely summerized by Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont.

"Wasn't Mr. Doherty making the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Duce's Secret Peace Terms Given French Ambassador; Paris Seeks British Backing

Britain Evades Binding Support of France Under Locarno

World Awaits Hitler Talk on Foreign Plans

London Has 4-Power Pact in Background If Plan for Peace Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—The tangled threads which have been knotting themselves inexplicably during the past few weeks of diplomatic interchanges between London, Paris, Rome, Geneva and Berlin are at last unraveling and observers here are now convinced that there is once again a real opportunity for ending the Franco-German feud, if the situation is wisely handled.

Strange though it seems, the opportunity has come about as a result of Premier Benito Mussolini's having informed Pierre Etienne Flandin, the French Foreign Minister, that if the oil embargo is enforced Italy will leave the League, refuse to sign the naval treaty, and denounce the Franco-Italian military agreement regarding the manning of the joint frontier. It is understood that Premier Mussolini also dropped a hint that he might refuse to participate any longer in the Locarno arrangement.

Why Britain Holds Back

M. Flandin—as it is understood the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, told the British Cabinet last night—views this possibility with such alarm that he wants to get explicit assurances from Britain not only that she still regards her Locarno obligations as binding but that in the event of German aggression Britain will take speedy action and even specify in advance what that action will be.

The essence of the Locarno Treaty being the fact that the two guarantors, Britain and Italy, are absolutely impartial between France and Germany, it is impossible for Britain to give the kind of assurance which M. Flandin is asking. And if she did it would immediately lead, in the British view, to Germany's throwing over the Rhineland demilitarization clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and entering into a close partnership with Italy.

Hitler Wants Settlement

There is definite information that the Reichsführer, Adolf Hitler, does not want to do this. Sufficient evidence is found in his interview with the French journalist, Bertrand de Jouvenel, last week. But in addition, the Monitor understands that he has made it clear through ordinary diplomatic channels that he would like to come to terms with France and England particularly on the subject of the Western Air Pact.

Until recently he has been unwilling to talk details until the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is settled. Now, however, there are indications

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By a Staff Artist

Count Charles de Chambrun
French Ambassador at Rome, Who Gets Duce's Reply on Peace

Optimism Increases in Outcome of League Move for Peace

Mussolini's Terms Protected From Leak

Italian Appetite Believed Growing Since Recent Military Successes

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By a Staff Correspondent

ROME, March 6—Premier Benito Mussolini confided yesterday to Count Charles de Chambrun, French Ambassador at Rome, the terms under which Italy is ready to open peace negotiations with Ethiopia and to suspend hostilities, the Monitor learns from reliable sources.

These terms are being kept very secret, since both Italians and French are anxious to prevent any leakage, which might, as on previous occasions, kill the prospects of settlement.

Has Appetite Grown?

It is idle to speculate for the moment whether Il Duce will insist on the peace terms as submitted to the French Government Oct. 16, 1935, or will have revised them to fit "within the framework of the League," or again whether the Italian appetite has grown in consequence of recent military successes.

In this connection, however, it is interesting to note that, while opinion in foreign diplomatic quarters in Rome was until yesterday noncommittal, there prevails today a moderate optimism and the general belief that Il Duce will accept the Committee of Thirteen's appeal.

Fascists Pessimistic

On the other hand, opinion in Fascist circles is not so encouraging, many Fascists expressing the view that, privately, Premier Mussolini will refuse to consider or submit to peace proposals under the threat of super-sanctions.

It is hoped in any case to get some definite ideas of Il Duce's intentions tomorrow afternoon. The Italian Cabinet meeting at 10 o'clock Saturday morning will be under the chairmanship of Premier Mussolini, and is to discuss the League's peace appeal and to learn Il Duce's decisions.

League Circles Hopeful That Italian Reply Will Assure Peace Parleys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 6—Ethiopia's acceptance of the Geneva invitation to negotiate peace, which has arrived at the Secretariat of the League has now thrown the burden of the decision in the matter of ending hostilities on Italy.

The Negus insists that Ethiopia always has been willing, even before the opening of hostilities for an equitable conciliation. But whatever is done, he says, must be within the "framework of the League and in the spirit of the Covenant."

In a detailed report, which is announced through the intermediary of the Ethiopian Minister at Paris, it is understood that Ethiopia rules out in advance Italian claims to territory based on military occupation.

Clouds Ahead

While some League circles still expect a favorable Italian reply, it is acknowledged that at best great difficulties must arise.

Italy's refusal would bring the Sanctions Committee right up against a decision on the oil embargo. On the other hand, it is agreed that Italian acceptance would inevitably be in "principle" only, and that Italy will demand various conditions which will embarrass and perhaps divide League opinion.

Notably any request for suspension of the existing sanctions would arouse difficulties. There is in some quarters a desire for such a suspension, but the majority of the countries appear opposed.

Armistice Held Unlikely

A continuance of hostilities during peace negotiations is another prickly point. Rome is opposed to halting operations in the full tide of her success, but Geneva urges that helpful conversations cannot be held to the accompaniment of the boom of cannon and the crash of guns. In the invitation it was possible to evade the issue, but it must present itself before the talks actually begin.

It is contended that Haile Selassie is right in suggesting that Italian victories are irrelevant in the peace-making. Yet that can hardly be the Italian view and the condition that Italy is to keep its territorial gains is bound to be brought up in some form or other.

The Anglo-Franco-Italian accords of 1906, largely confirmed by the Anglo-Italian note of 1925—which established a sort of Italian eco-

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U. S. Oil Exports For Italy Drop 50 P. C. in January

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Nearly a 50 per cent drop in American oil exports to Italy in January as compared to December, 1935, is recorded in the breakdown of export figures available today.

One reason advanced for the decline is that the Roosevelt-Hull attempt to restrict this trade may have had a deferrent effect noticeable only upon the expiration of contracts.

Here are the key figures:

	Jan 1936	Dec. 1935	Jan. 1935
In bbls.			
Crude oil	117,013	598,718	62,039
Gasoline	203,301	184,678	72,997
Gas oil	180,199	129,591	119,880
Fuel oil	5,063	None	No figs
Lubricating oil	36,860	77,498	67,306
Total	572,882	990,485	292,736

Same Relation in Money

These figures on the quantity of exports also correspond to values in dollars. Petroleum and products, in January, 1936, amounted to $1,238,579. In December, 1935, they totaled $2,296,008 and in January, 1935, the figure was $880,699.

The decline in oil exports to Italy further parallels the drop in other exports. Total exports to Italy in January, 1936, were valued at $5,430,476. In December they were $7,913,534, and in January, 1935, the total was $6,187,847. That American exports in January, 1936, were actually less than sales in January, 1935—nine months before the Ethiopian war started—is taken as having great bearing on the charge that the United States is a major economic ally of Italy.

From 17 to 6 Per Cent

At the highest point—in the October-December quarter—according to figures given in the House of Commons by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, American exports of oil to Italy amounted to 17.8 per cent of the total Italian supply. During the first nine months of 1935, Mr. Eden said, the American share had been only 6.3 per cent.

According to Department of Commerce figures, the monthly average for the 12 months of 1935 was valued at $736,300. The January total is thus considerably above the 1935 average, but not so high as the concluding three months of the year.

Comparing the January figures with Mr. Eden's figures, it would appear that the United States has slipped back to supplying between 10 and 12 per cent of Italy's oil resources. The rest of Italy's petroleum needs come from British, Netherlands, Roumanian, Russian and Venezuelan sources. These powers are all members of the League.

Thus the League controls virtually 90 per cent of Italy's present oil sources. Whether the United States would be able to prevent Italy from turning to this country for a much larger share of its oil in the event of oil sanctions being imposed by Geneva is open to doubt. The only legal restraint is the application of financial sanctions.

Japanese Militarists Halt Hirota's Attempt at Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 6—The embryonic Hirota Cabinet encountered a crisis before it came into existence today.

Gen. Juichi Terauchi, designated for the key post of War Minister, intimated his unwillingness to join the Cabinet unless further concessions were made to the army viewpoint.

During the preliminary talks with Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, Premier-designate, army leaders stated four conditions for co-operation with the new Cabinet. They were:

Strengthening of defenses.

Clarification of national policy.

Stabilization of the people's livelihood.

Renovation of foreign policy.

Pressure by Young Officers

Although Mr. Hirota accepted these general principles, the army, especially the younger officers, apparently opposed certain individuals tentatively nominated for the Cabinet, notably the Foreign Minister appointee, Shigeru Yoshida, who is objectionable to them as the son-in-law of the veteran moderate Count Nobuaki Makino.

While Mr. Hirota persisted in his attempt to form a Cabinet the deadlock which General Terauchi's action caused continued unbroken. The army and navy have always been able to exert considerable pressure on an incoming Cabinet because the war and navy ministers must be respectively a general and admiral in active service. Moreover, the corporate solidarity of the fighting services is so strong that no general or admiral will assume office unless a majority of his associates approve the Cabinet's policy and personnel.

Change in Manchoukuo

An announcement of considerable administrative importance, one which may conceivably affect the final stages of the Cabinet formation, is the replacement of the commander of the Kwantung army and Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Gen. Jiro Minami, by Gen. Kenkichi Ueda, a member of the Supreme Military Council, who was injured in the Shanghai fighting. General Minami had been mentioned as a possible Premier or War Minister in the early phases of the crisis, brought on by the soldiers' revolt of Feb. 26.

Sanction has been given by Emperor Hirohito to the retirement from active service of General Minami, Gen. Sadao Araki, former Minister of War, and Gen. Nobuyuki Abe.

Announcement has already been made of the retirements of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, a former Minister of War, and Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, former Inspector-General of Military Education, and it was understood Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, present War Minister, also would retire as soon as the Okada Cabinet was superseded.

The tense situation which still persists in Tokyo and the fear of possible further outbreaks are shown by the strong guard of gendarmes and police around Premier-designate Hirota's residence.

Dutch Hens Problem for Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The practice of chickens belonging to certain farmers living on the German-Dutch frontier to have all their feed on the Dutch side but to lay their eggs in Germany had long aroused the suspicion of Reich customs officials.

They soon became convinced that economic profit rather than more elevated ideals were behind the farmers who encouraged this "fowl" disregard of national frontiers. And being true servants of their country, the Reich officials soon realized that in this way payment of certain customs duties was being evaded.

For these farmers whose fields overlap the frontiers fed their chickens in those parts of the fields which were Dutch territory, where corn and other feed are cheaper, and then drove them into the German parts to lay their eggs. Such a practice, started when the duty on Dutch eggs imported into Germany was last raised, is reported to have meant that more than 2,000,000 eggs found their way duty free into this country.

It is hoped that no session of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague will be necessary to decide whether those chickens, born in the fields on the German side of the frontier have the right to send their eggs into this country free, or whether their "nationality" is derived from the land which nourishes them.

This might lead back to the age-worn questions as to whether the egg or the chicken came first and why the chicken crossed the field!

But ignoring such philosophical and legal possibilities in the realm of practical, everyday life, eight farmers who taught their chickens such a disregard for national frontiers were recently sentenced to five months' imprisonment each.

World Declared Facing U. S. Situation of 1787

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 6—Vassar College is today host to representatives of 29 educational institutions who are here for a meeting of the model League of Nations at whose round-tables the problems the world is now facing will be discussed. Approximately 240 college students and faculty members are taking part in the meeting, which opened last night and will continue through tomorrow.

A comparison of the problems facing the League of Nations in Geneva and those of the United States in the early days of the Union featured an address by Prof. Charles G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr College, at a dinner which served to bring the delegates together for the first time last night.

Desire for Peace

Recalling that there was today a universal desire for peace, Professor Fenwick stressed there also was a world-wide fear of another war, for which many nations appeared to be preparing. Paradoxical as this might seem, he said, the situation was not unknown in history, which is full of instances where great movements crystallize slowly, but none the less move forward. Herein, he held, lay the hope for the future of international relations.

An indication of the form they may take was to be found, he continued, in the emergency of the United States Constitution from the original articles of confederation.

"Scarcely had the American Revolution been won," he continued, "than the 13 new states that had entered upon the articles of confederation began to seek their separate interests.

"There followed a critical period in American history which is paralleled in the critical period through which the world is now passing. Our forefathers did not abandon their principles because of the practical difficulties found in their execution. They went on to form a more perfect union, and they called upon the several states to pay the price of that union in subordination of their individual claims to the general welfare. Every American citizen will agree that the price was worth paying."

Facing Same Problems

The world is facing the same problems that the United States faced in 1787, he declared. These problems revolve around the unwillingness of individual states to yield up the right to be the sole judge in things which vitally concern them, to enter into a system of collective security agreements whereby all would protect any one of them if attacked, and the removal of economic barriers so that raw materials, markets and undeveloped territories might be equally accessible to all in the general interest.

These principles were the only ones upon which permanent peace was possible, he declared, adding that if the League of Nations had fallen short of success, it was because these principles were not advanced far enough.

"The failure of the League," he said, "is due to its concentration on preventing war by guaranteeing the existing order. It offers no hope of remedying existing conditions except by resort to war. Instead of attempting to guarantee the old order, we should attempt to build up a new order in which the reasonable needs of individual states should be adequately met in territory, markets, raw materials and disputes.

Time and Education

"It will be suggested that the world is not ready to have such principles carried out in detail. I accept that. Time and education must intervene. But if you say such principles will never be feasible, I say they must be feasible because they are the only alternative to war. So long as there is a recognized right to go to war at will, there will be war."

Professor Fenwick said he had no expectation the United States would accept a League guaranteeing the existing order, but he refused to believe the American people would fail to respond to an appeal for an international organization which went "beyond the League to the principles upon which this country was founded."

The meeting is the tenth annual gathering of the Model League of Nations. Professor Fenwick, Professor Howard Calderwood of the University of Michigan and Dr. Walter Kotschnig of the League of Nations commission for German refugees are the professional instructors.

All committee members and executive delegates are students, each college represented having sent at least six student delegates, and one faculty representative.

Miss Mary Clabaugh, Vassar '38, whose home is in Birmingham, Ala., is secretary-General of the model league, and Miss Dailey K. Young of Columbia University is president of the assembly.

Controller's Office Under Time-Clock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 6—That one-note symphony of efficiency, the "ping! ping!" of the time clock bell, is to be heard for the first time in history in the august precincts of Philadelphia's City Hall. The sound will proceed soon from the City Controller's office.

Dr. Robert C. White, Controller, stated his intention of making his office a place of business and not a "political playground."

The time clock, he announced, will "keep tabs" on adherence to the office hours, which are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. with 45 minutes for lunch—instead of from 9 to 3 with an hour for lunch as heretofore.

Other new rules promulgated were these: no politics to be discussed in the office at any time; no personal visitors during working hours; no personal phone calls; no hats on the heads of male employees.

Hull Defends New Deal Objectives

Roosevelt's Candidacy Is Formally Announced; Enters 3 Primaries

Tydings to Back Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—President Roosevelt's candidacy for re-election was formally announced last night, coincident with a major address of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, explaining and defending the entire recovery and reform policy of the Administration.

The address, notable for its moderation and nonpolitical flavor, becomes required reading for those interested in analyzing the Administration's record from an objective rather than an emotional viewpoint. It has none of the ring of the campaign speeches being made regularly by other New Deal spokesmen, and even admits to a number of mistakes, particularly in connection with NRA.

Tydings Back in Line

But such moderation was eclipsed by other current politics: From the same platform, in Baltimore, Md., where Secretary Hull spoke, Senator Millard E. Tydings (D), Maryland, the new Democratic leader of this pivotal State, who has often been insurgent from the New Deal program, came dutifully back on the reservation. Senator Tydings' promise to support President Roosevelt is taken to be symptomatic of many other Democratic leaders who have been in opposition in the recent past, but who must run for re-election.

In similar category are the two Virginia Senators, Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd. Both have given recent support to President Roosevelt, after years of spasmodic opposition. Similar, too, are the Massachusetts Senators: David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge. Both are keeping rather quiet, but politicians do not doubt that they will be outwardly regular during the campaign.

Democrats Return

It is the same story in all parts of the country. It is supper time, and all the children who have wandered far afield during the long summer afternoon are coming back to mother's groaning table, possibly annoyed but indubitably hungry. They may even throw a biscuit or two during supper, and they will certainly squabble, but they will be careful not to get sent from the table.

President Roosevelt's primary petitions were signed in Maryland, Massachusetts, and Ohio. His aim is first to crush two threatened revolts: that of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who has threatened to offer a hostile Massachusetts delegation, and of Col. Henry Breckenridge, who campaigned in Baltimore earlier this week. Some 10 other states pledge delegates through primaries, and the President is expected to offer in some of them, perhaps including Pennsylvania.

Senator Tydings's endorsement of President Roosevelt, upon assuming the mantle of leadership left from the late Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, was taken as a political masterpiece by the Administration. Coupled with other endorsements by "Jeffersonian" Democrats, prospective and past, it is intended to counteract the insurgent work of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

Not an Easy Task

To all appearances, Senator Tydings found his job not an easy one. He defended his new-deal votes, insisted that he would work for a platform condemning many new-deal policies, but his conclusions were:

"Admittedly, some of the policies of the Roosevelt Administration are not popular in Maryland with a considerable element of the Democratic Party. What can be done about it?

"There are only three courses open.

"We can support the Democratic ticket; we can support the Republican ticket, or we can 'take a walk.'

Won't "Take a Walk"

"To 'take a walk,' as I understand it, is to stay out of the campaign and go fishing on election day. So 'taking a walk' will not solve the dilemma or discharge our duty as citizens.

"I do not propose to 'take a walk.'

"Such a course would serve no useful purpose and would be evasive of the responsibility of citizenship."

Reviews New Deal

Secretary Hull's speech went through the New Deal from A to Z. In a plain reference to Herbert Hoover and his associates who have been publishing books and magazine articles to prove that recovery got under way in mid-1932, and that many of the New Deal measures were unnecessary, Mr. Hull says that it was to be expected that future improvement would dim the memory of the depths to which the bank closings brought the country, but he urged citizens to scrutinize the prior records of present critics.

Lavish distribution of credit, bank reform, dollar devaluation, NRA were outlined as essential steps. As to NRA, he admitted doubt whether its plans "reckoned sufficiently with the difficulties of co-operation, whether the bases of co-operation were satisfactory in every way. . . . It is without question that during a critical year employers and workers combined in this vital endeavor."

Relief Responsibility

Relief expenditures, he says, were an inescapable responsibility of the Federal Government.

Monetary revision was the only alternative to disastrous deflation, and paralleled action in other countries. "Forced liquidation ended, bond markets improved, interest rates fell," he concludes. "Much old debt has been refunded at lower cost, and new capital investment appears to have begun. These results have been achieved without reducing the domestic purchasing power of the previous decade."

Nevertheless, Secretary Hull looks forward to international currency stabilization, although "in terms of gold and the gold currencies, the American dollar has been completely stable for the past two years. All these considerations recall the statement of the Secretary of Treasury that 'the world should know that when it is ready to seek foreign exchange stabilization, Washington will not be an obstacle.'"

Townsend Plan

The Secretary of State gave a terse sentence or two to the Townsend plan. After outlining the social security legislation, he said:

"The dimensions of the present legislation may seem unsatisfactory to some. But if it is to be carried out successfully, it must merit and win the support of a people willing to bear the cost of a system of payment kept within the bounds of our income possibilities. We must not multiply the cost beyond these possibilities, for if we do, this whole development will be ruined for our generation, and our whole financial system will be thrown into disastrous confusion."

Economic nationalism, he said, in which the American tariff had played a part, still severely affected business and agriculture, for American surpluses are still difficult to sell abroad. Trade agreements, he said, have helped, but "until there is a satisfactory restoration of foreign markets for American products, our farmers—producing for restricted markets—must adjust their production if there is not to be a calamitous fall of farm prices such as would disturb or upset our whole economic situation."

Balanced Budget

Then the Secretary of State outlined the need for a balanced budget, clearly stating it to be "a main financial step of the Government, as necessary emergency demands lessen. . . . It is right and wise in times of unprecedented emergency to use the public credit on a large scale; and its very use tends to promote recovery. It is a logical sequence that as affairs improve we re-establish the budget balance and lighten the load on public credit, thus maintaining it unimpaired. The two steps are complementary. We must hasten the day when we effect them, and our system again becomes currently self-dependent."

Finally, he said, "We have vindicated the Democratic process. . . . What we have done is not of interest to ourselves alone, but to the world. Others are struck not only by the improvement that has been achieved, but by one thing which all Americans would take for granted, were it not for reckless attempts to confuse their judgment—namely, that what has been accomplished in this country has been accomplished wholly by methods of free discussion, by the normal ways of legislation, and by popular representation."

High Lights in Hull's Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, March 6

Salient remarks made by Secretary of State Hull in his address here last night before the Young Democratic Clubs of Maryland follow:

I am availing myself of your generous invitation to offer a brief accounting of the course of the Federal Government in dealing with conditions of depression without parallel in our peacetime history. . . .

Even when affairs were at their worst, it was clear that future improvement would dim the memory of the task, that reproach would await every partial failure or qualified success and any substantial variation from past arrangements. But memory, I trust, will come alive when the attempt is made to bury it by incoherent or partisan criticism. . . .

Emergency Adjustments

A large number of emergency adjustments have now been carried out. The banks were reopened, again making freely available the locked-up property of individuals and restoring the freedom of action of business men. . . .

A similar task of rescue and rebuilding was undertaken for other types of financial organizations, such as the building and loan associations.

In the mortgage field private credit facilities could not be made freely available as rapidly; therefore the Government, through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Farm Credit Corporation, made it possible for owners of farms and urban houses who had mortgaged the roofs over their heads to extend the time of their payment and convert their debt at lower interest rates. . . .

Protection for Wage Rates

Unless one held the view that the difficulties of 1932 and 1933 could be liquidated only through an indefinitely long course of suffering in which we might crawl back to activity from a poverty level, it was urgent that some protection be given wage rates and working conditions by agreement between employers and workers. Further, in the absence of such co-operation between workers and employers, acute industrial strife was seriously threatened. . . .

The immense unemployment was the most serious of all our troubles. Private business and charity were compelled to regard the plight of the displaced millions as beyond their powers or their means. The Government could not. . . .

Looking Toward Future

But to tide through a period of collapse was not enough. The American people in 1932 and 1933 were insisting not merely that the depression should be arrested but that we should protect the future against its repetition. . . .

The job of salvation, repair and reconstruction has been immense. The work has been laid out and assigned to different agencies. Good progress is being made. I have recalled some of the principal tasks. You know of others; it is not necessary to catalogue all the details. It is all one job. Even he who may forget the details will know how the job is moving when he thinks of 1930, 1931 and 1932, and then of 1933, 1934 and 1935, and of how his affairs and the public affairs stood then, and stand now.

Britain Protests Italy's Bombing Red Cross Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—Coincident with the news that a British Red Cross unit at Quoram had been bombed by Italian war planes, comes the information that the British Government has sent a strong protest to the Italian Ambassador, Dino Grandi, against the previous Red Cross bombing.

"It is reported," a protest by the British medical profession says, "that on six occasions units which clearly displayed the Red Cross have been bombed from the air by Italian forces, and it seems to be established that on some occasions at least the action was premeditated.

"Among civilized peoples the Red Cross has been looked upon as an assurance that above the shifting tides of national strife, commercial rivalry and war there still lives the true bond of common humanity. If this permanent bond, symbolized by the respect customarily paid to the Red Cross, is also to be destroyed, then mankind takes a further step backward towards the chaos of barbarism."

The British Ambassador at Rome has also been instructed by the Government to file a formal protest with the Italian Government on the same subject. Sir Eric Drummond is understood to be asking an investigation and also to be demanding that Italians take precautions to prevent a recurrence of Red Cross bombings.

Meanwhile, it is warned, Sweden has demanded indemnity for bombing of the Swedish Red Cross unit, Dec. 30. The amount, the Swedish note presented at Rome yesterday declares, should be settled in consultation between the two governments.

The Swedish note reiterates that from information received from the personnel of the Red Cross unit, the bombing was not an accident but a direct attack aimed exclusively at the ambulance.

Bombing of the British unit is defended by Italy on the grounds that an Italian plane was fired at from the ground while flying over the ambulance. It is pointed out here, however, that the Ethiopian gunners some distance away could scarcely be expected to know whether the plane was over the Red Cross when they attacked it.

Cornell Told to Ignore Heidelberg Anniversary

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6 (AP)—Cornell University, having agreed to help celebrate the 550th birthday anniversary of Heidelberg University, is urged by the campus newspaper to reverse its acceptance and "save its academic face."

President Livingston Farrand announced, however, that Cornell intends to send two representatives to the anniversary celebration. He said he did not regard an exchange of courtesies between the two institutions as involving judgment on German policies in government or education. Several hours before Dr. Farrand made his announcement, the Cornell daily Sun declared editorially that representation at the Heidelberg celebration "would be tacit acceptance of the Nazi theories of education."

Pension Bill Rejected

RICHMOND, Va., March 6 (AP)—The Virginia Legislature yesterday rejected old-age pension and unemployment insurance legislation, but voted for a commission to make a thorough study of old-age assistance costs.

Relief Program Centers on Cash To Use to July 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—After the fourth of a series of White House conferences on the relief problem last night, those who attended would still make no predictions as to the contents of the relief message President Roosevelt is to send to Congress within a week or 10 days.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA chief, attended the three-hour evening conference, along with Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Daniel W. Bell, acting director of the budget, and Corrington Gill, assistant WPA administrator, in charge of research and statistics.

The President said today that still further conferences will be held on the relief question. He indicated that one of the main subjects under consideration is the source for funds to tide the program over until July 1.

Money Begins to Come Hard

With a major portion of the $4,000,000,000 appropriation spent or allotted, the President said it would take considerable scraping to find money to last until the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Mr. Hopkins has already issued orders to state directors to drop a total of 400,000 to 500,000 persons from WPA rolls by July 1, although the President has been told by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that there is no possible way of estimating how many additional workers private industry and farming will be able to absorb in the spring months.

The WPA head explained that he is basing his estimates on usual seasonal changes, with the expectation that those not finding private jobs will be given employment on PWA jobs and other government projects scheduled to be put into operation between now and July.

Non-Relief Workers to Go

Part of the reduction in WPA rolls is expected to come through the dismissal of workers who were not on the relief rolls at the time they were hired, Mr. Hopkins explained. He estimated that 250,000 to 300,000 of the 3,800,000 persons employed under the $4,000,000,000 program are non-relief workers. No responsibility will be taken by the Government to see that such persons find other jobs before they are dropped, the WPA director said.

At the same press conference at which he explained his plans for tapering off relief during the coming months, Mr. Hopkins answered a variety of questions relating to various incidents in which the WPA has been involved in recent weeks.

Started Hagood Mess

1. He disclosed that a letter written by Aubrey Williams, then acting WPA administrator, to George H. Dern, Secretary of War, started the ball rolling which resulted in the removal of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood from his post as commander of the Eighth Corps Area. Mr. Williams suggested to the Secretary that the General be requested to issue a "public retraction" of his remarks about WPA "stage money."

2. He declined to comment on the charges of WPA patronage in West Virginia brought by Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of that State, beyond saying that "we're investigating that whole business in West Virginia very thoroughly."

3. He replied to charges of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan that the Democratic committee of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, had solicited campaign funds from WPA workers by declaring that the workers had been advised to pay no attention to demands of local politicians; that all the committee collected was $1.25; and by holding that he could not be responsible for the acts of the "dumb" politicians who take it upon themselves to write letters to our employees."

Trust Fund of 1811 Feeds Hungry of 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 6—Needy families in the Southwark section of the city have received 750 free loaves of bread, thanks to the generosity of Samuel Scotten who was a citizen of Philadelphia a century and a quarter ago.

In his will he ordered that "on the 23rd day of the second month (that being my birthday) here be delivered to the poor of the city and of Southwark $12 worth of bread, taking care that none but the needy get it, and not more than two loaves to be delivered to any one family."

The philanthropist set up a trust which now produces an annual income of $18. The funds is administered by the Board of City Trusts, whose directors buy and distribute the bread.

Quakers to Build Home With $104,835 Trust Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 6 — A home for unmarried Quaker women will be erected soon, probably in New England. Half a century ago a trust fund for this purpose was established with the Provident Trust Company here by an English Friend, Sarah Nichols Pope Dixon of Darlington, Durhamshire.

The money was to be held until enough had accumulated to build an adequate home.

This point now having been reached, the society has asked the Orphans' Court to terminate the trust and turn over the $104,835 now available for the home.

Streamlined Trains In Million Miles Of Travel Prove Worth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 6—Zephyr-type streamlined trains, built by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company here, have now completed 1,000,000 miles of revenue service and have established a new record for dependability and profitable operation, according to a report made by the Budd concern to the federal co-ordinator of Transportation.

Four of the trains have been in service on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for from four to 16 months. These have traveled a total of 792,615 miles. The Flying Yankee, which is completing its first year on the Boston & Maine and Maine Central lines, has covered 210,241 miles in regular service.

"These five trains have averaged above 97 per cent availability, which, we believe, is a new record in railroad operation," the report states. "This is especially remarkable when it is considered that stainless steel, light-weight, Diesel-powered passenger trains are new to the railroads."

The report pointed out that, according to the Burlington Railroad, the first Zephyr train which went into service on Nov. 11, 1934, had earned approximately $120,000 more in its first year of operation than would have been the case with the two conventional trains it replaced.

Federal Measure For Labeling Shoe Material Opposed

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Representative Fred Biermann (D) of Iowa appealed to the House Interstate Commerce Sub-Committee yesterday to require labeling of shoe material to protect consumers, but spokesmen for shoe manufacturers and retailers protested the plan would be misleading.

Representative Biermann said consumers should know whether rubber, paper or materials other than leather were used in shoes.

Edward K. Ramsey, New York City manufacturer, said the labeling would be meaningless because there are so many kinds of leather. He said, however, manufacturers should be compelled at least to stamp identifications of shoe soles.

Herbert Rich, Washington shoe retailer representing the National Shoe Retailers Associations, said the bill was impractical.

Lewis Rothchild of the Retailers National Council said the legislation would confuse consumers and prevent sale of 360,000,000 pairs of shoes now in stock.

J. O. Ball, executive vice-president of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Associations, said manufacturers under the law could take cheap leather and make a shoe inferior to those now made from leather substitutes.

South Carolina Has Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The annual report of Comptroller General A. J. Beattie, just made public, said the South Carolina budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, was balanced and a surplus of more than $562,000 was on hand. He said the surplus was nearly $120,000 higher than at the end of the 1933-34 fiscal year.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

the present crisis it has merely refused to supply the general until its indefinitely-ascertained terms are met.

The army's display of power was made despite its impairment in prestige and popularity resulting from the recent costly insurrection.

Japan's efforts to get Cabinet: Page 1.

French Elections—April 26 and May 5 Selected

Paris — The Cabinet today selected April 26 and May 5 as the dates for the election of members of the Chamber of Deputies, the Associated Press reported. The second day of balloting is required for run-off elections.

Oil—American Shipments to Italy Fall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — American exporters of oil must have heeded the Administration's plea for curtailment of shipments to Italy, or else there are other explanations for the 50 per cent drop reported in these shipments for January. In January, 1935, American traders were shipping 292,736 barrels to Italy; by December of 1935 these shipments had increased to 990,000 barrels and there was dour talk of America sabotaging League efforts to stop the Italo-Ethiopian war. But in January, 1936, the shipments fell to 572,882 barrels, or about 12 or 10 per cent of Italy's total oil source.

The League of Nations is thus left in control of about 90 per cent of Italy's oil resources over which sanctions would be effective. Whether America's oil shipments will continue to drop or whether American traders could resist selling to Italy, should sanctions plug all other sources of supply, are unanswerable questions.

Red Cross—Britain Protests to Italy on Bombings

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London — Italy's indiscriminate bombing has embroiled it with Great Britain. The British Government has instructed Sir Eric Drummond, to protest to Italy against the bombing of a British Red Cross Unit and to demand that Italy investigate the episode. The seriousness of the incident is portrayed by the long conference between Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, and Prime Minister Baldwin.

Sir Eric was directed to warn Italy against a recurrence of such an affair.

Addis Ababa — Ethiopian officals issued a blanket denial of Italian victories in the area around Amba Alaji. Italian claims were made to impress the League of Nations and better Italy's bargaining position on the possible eve of negotiations, Ethiopian spokesmen asserted.

Tax—Program Approved by Borah

Washington — On the capital front:

Drafting of the tax program was the principal congressional business in hand. Senator Borah turned out to be no advocate of "my party, right or wrong," when he astounded many by acclaiming the tax proposal, declaring there was much soundness in it. Some Republicans who had voted for the bonus were told they must now vote for the proposed means of paying for it, if their professed concern for sound finances are to receive any credence.

The Senate passed the whittled-down Norris Rural Electrification Bill calling for appropriations of $420,000,000 over the next 10 years.

King Cheered—Edward VIII Visits Glasgow

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Incidents of note were reported from various sources during the day.

In England—Two new instances of suspected sabotage aboard British warships cropped up; the British Admiralty set about to investigate.

King Edward heard 2000 workmen on the new liner Queen Mary in Glasgow cheer him affectionately, using his Scotch nickname, "Good Old Teddy."

Paris heard shouts of a different sort as students called vociferously for Prof. Gaston Jèze of the University of Paris to "resign." This demonstration was one of many protests against Professor Jèze's activities as legal adviser for Ethiopia at the League of Nations.

Friedrichshafen saw Germany's newest Zeppelin, the LZ129, nuzzle massively to a safe landing from an opaque ceiling of fog, its second trial flight a success under the veteran hand of Dr. Hugo Eckener.

Nanking was jolted when the new Japanese Ambassador to China arrived a bit unpropitiously aboard a warship to present his credentials. A less militant conveyance would probably have been less provocative.

Scouts in Large Cities Find New Zest in Winter Camping

Learn that sleeping in a hole in the snow filled with pine boughs is something to talk about—skiing, skating and other sports give them plenty to do and at least there are no mosquitoes.

Paul Parker Photos

They Grow to Like Winter Wilds

Upper Left—Sawing the Wood to Keep Them Warm and Comfortable. Upper Right—Mushing In to Their Winter Camp. Bottom—Round the Campfire When the Stories Begin to Fly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Year-around camping is the coming objective of older Boy Scouts who no longer wait for balmy summer weather for their camping parties. Any month in the year suits them. And about once a month is the pace they are setting this winter for a trip to the woods with pack on back, heavy blankets, and beans and bacon.

Keeping the "out" in Scouting this winter is one of the aims. Scouts in Cleveland, Grand Rapids, New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago and some other cities are increasingly interested in getting out into the woods in the winter, it is found. Winter campaign is not so expensive as it was once thought to be and the Scouts are learning to be prepared for zero weather, blizzards, and winter sports.

Like Sleeping in Snow

In the Chicago section, it is estimated that at least half the boys in any given older troop take to the woods at least once a month, according to Alfred C. Nichols Jr., chief director of the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Winter especially lures them because of the adventures connected with sleeping in holes in the snow filled with pine branches before a continuous fire, the fun of skiing, snowshoeing, and skating out in the country.

At "Checaugau," one of the summer camp sites of the Chicago Council over in Michigan, some 47 boys spent their Christmas vacation this winter. They were older scouts ranging in age from 15 to 19. They turned the summer mess hall into two rooms, a dining room and a sleeping lounge filled with double decker beds.

Wood Stoves Roar

Wood stoves kept them as warm as toast, one of the boys reported. Across the way a log cabin equipped with huge fireplace and stove made a second winter camp home for the boys.

The Scouts turned the swimming hole into a skating pond. They worked for hours clearing off the snow which left a rough surface too rough for good skating, so they chopped a few holes in the ice, so that the water seeped up through the holes, and by the following morning they had a glossy, sleek skating rink. To get to the pond from the camp they put on their skates, and then sat on the toboggan which carried them right on to the lake—no work and no long hike.

They skied up and down hills to the "twin rollaway," the place where in the lumber days, some 40 years ago, lumbermen used to roll their logs down to the river.

No Mosquitoes This Time

It was the same route which they used to take in August in their shorts and neckerchiefs when mosquitoes and spiders were plentiful and they could stop occasionally to to study the green trees and shrubs.

The climax of the week occurred when some of the Scouts went out for a seven-mile hike and left two boys along the way to sleep overnight in a lean-to constructed of logs and sod. John Smith and William Cronin said "good-by" to the rest of the party and began digging their beds in the snow within the three-sided lean-to. They filled it with pine branches and then built a fire at the open side with a canvas reflector at the back to throw the heat into their shelter.

One Watched the Fire

One boy watched the fire while the other one slept and the thermometer steadied itself at 16 degrees below zero. To top off the adventure the boys cooked their breakfast of eggs and cereal, with oranges for dessert. Then they hiked back "like heroes" to their "buddies" who had spent the night in the warm mess hall.

Evenings in this winter camp were great sport. Several of the boys spent most of their time reconditioning their skis. They melted beeswax in a pie-pan on top of the wood stove and then cleaned and rubbed like pioneers working on harness. The more they cleaned out the clogged-up snow in the grooves on the bottom of their skis and piled on wax, the better their speed on the next day, they claimed. Taffy pulling, songs around the fireplace, usually finished up an evening before the lights were out for the night.

Free Radio Time Given Communist Arouses Protest

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—A storm of protest today enveloped the granting of free radio time to the Communist Party of America for a discussion of political problems. Earl Browder, secretary of the party, as he spoke on a coast-to-coast Columbia hookup, was picketed by 100 flag bearing capitalists and cut off by a New England network.

He also had been told his speech would be cut off the air if he deviated from his prepared manuscript by so much as one word.

Mr. Browder was offered the facilities as part of the broadcasting company's program of sponsoring recognized political parties. He urged farmers, laborers and the "middle class" to unite in a third party.

Claims Advantages

"We Communists propose," said Mr. Browder, "that in 1936 all workers, farmers and middle-class people should get together to form a farmer-labor party.

"Such a farmer-labor party would not require that we all agree on a complete program. It would not take up the full program of Socialism, for which many are not prepared. It would pledge itself to carry out only those few simple measures which millions of Americans are already agreed upon.

"Such a farmer-labor government would outlaw the yellow-dog contract and company unions; it would help the workers to make our industries and agriculture 100 per cent unionized; it would tax the rich to care for the poor; it would enact genuine old-age, unemployment and social insurance legislation that would really give social security to all of those who could not yet be put back to work."

Pickets Cover Speech

The National Americanization League picketed the company's office for three hours before and during Mr. Browder's 15-minute address. Pickets bore placards reading:

"Democracy guarantees free speech; Communism denies it."

"People denying our rights should not enjoy our rights."

Seven New England radio stations refused to broadcast the speech. Affiliated with the Columbia network, when Mr. Browder started speaking at 11 p. m. they shut off the network program and substituted dance music.

Rebuttal to Follow

Although they refused to broadcast the original speech, tonight they will transmit an address in rebuttal by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York.

The Columbia Company said in a statement it had forbidden Mr. Browder to advocate the overthrow of the American Government by force and had "instructed its engineers to cut him off the air if he departed from his prepared speech and tried it."

Mr. Browder said that every crisis of American history had given rise to a new political party to solve it.

Mr. Browder's action, the American Commonwealth Federation said in a statement, hindered the third party movement rather than helped it.

Aid of U. S. Visitors Enlisted To Save South African Zebras

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 6 — "Please don't disturb the zebras on South African mountains" says Charles M. B. Cadwalader, managing director of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, to Americans who are contemplating expeditions to those parts.

Mr. Cadwalader speaks on behalf of Dr. E. L. Gill, director of the Cape Town Natural History Museum, who himself wrote to the Philadelphian naturalist on behalf of the fast disappearing zebras.

There are only about 50 of these mountain zebra, first of the curiously striped animals to become known to naturalists, left in their native mountains, according to Dr. Gill, and now the South African Minister of Lands has announced that no funds remain for protection of the few survivors.

Interest in Zebra Lags

"For two years now," he continues, "the wild life protection organizations of Europe and America have been anxiously watching to see what we are going to do about the mountain zebra. Our Government provided for the bontebok, but in the much more urgent case of the mountain zebra all our efforts seem to have failed to arouse the slightest interest.

"The mountain zebra has had a strange history. Until half a century ago it was a common inhabitant of the mountain ranges of the Cape. It was the first kind of zebra to become known to European naturalists, and as such it is the sole possessor of the name zebra in scientific nomenclature. "Hippotigris zebra" is its zoological name.

Always in Danger

"With such a restricted habitat, the mountain zebra was always in some danger. Soon most of the Paardebergs and Paardekops to which it has given its name (it was the wild paard of earlier days) knew it no more. Fearing that it would share the fate of the quagga and the blaauwbok the Government at last gave it legal protection, and the natural history books for a good many years have contained the comforting statement that the mountain zebra, though reduced in number, is now strictly protected by law.

"The law, it is true, was strict enough. How much effect it has had may be judged from this: at the time when the law was passed there were probably 2000 zebras left, and they were still to be found in many districts from Bushmanland to the Eastern Province. In 1922 there were 400. Now there are between 40 and 50, about half of them in the Cradock districts and the other half near Oudtshoorn."

Britain Wins More Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Visitors to the United Kingdom in 1935 totaled 315,744, an increase of 27,143 over the figures for 1934. There was a marked increase in the number of visitors from the United States and France.

Ottawa Offers Prize Contest For $2500 House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 5—In an effort to encourage the building of houses at minimum cost within the buying power of the masses of workers and small tradesmen, the Federal Finance Department at Ottawa has announced a competition for home plans. It is hoped to obtain plans of houses suitable for the average Canadian family which can be built for about $2500.

Prizes of $500, $200, $100 and 10 "honorable mentions" at $50, will be awarded. No restrictions are placed upon the style or type, except that the plan must provide for three bedrooms and the actual cubic contents of the house must not exceed 17,000 cubic feet.

Special consideration will be given to the design which secures additional accommodation, with the prescribed cubage, or secures the essential accommodation with a smaller cubage.

The house is intended to be a "minimum cost" house. The contestants are advised that plan arrangement and exterior design should be without costly construction or ornamentation. Special consideration will be given to designs embodying these principles.

Last year the Dominion Housing Act was passed, voting $10,000,000, to be used in providing part of the mortgage money of prospective builders. It has been used only to the extent of a small fraction of the sum, and has been criticized in some quarters as being only of use to people with incomes considerably above the average. In an effort to make the scheme more inclusive and of value to the artisan and small tradesman, the present architectural competition has been launched by the Government.

The plans are to be in by April 15. The judging will be done by a board of prominent architects.

WPA to Close 40,000 Jobs In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—Orders by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Works Progress Administrator, to cut the administration rolls to about 3,000,000 work relief jobs by July 1 will take immediate effect in New York it was revealed here today when Victor F. Ridder, director of the administration in this city, announced that 10,000 workers would be dropped this month and another 30,000 by the end of June. There are now about 240,000 names on the rolls.

The non-relief class of employees will be the first to go, Mr. Ridder said. Meanwhile, the Administration staff will be cut down as much as possible. He voiced the hope that most of the workers would be absorbed in field projects.

"We will force out a few people everywhere," Mr. Ridder said, adding that the first dismissals would come about March 15.

At Works Progress Administration headquarters it was said that no estimate could be made of the effect the reductions would have on the home relief rolls until it was known what employees were to go.

The reduction of 40,000 workers here will bring the total number of names on the rolls 20,000 below the original Works Progress Administration quota of 220,000.

Auto School for Daytona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Husbands at Daytona Beach no longer need to teach their wives to drive the new car. A free class in auto driving is now presented at the Opportunity School, governmental project. Twelve applicants are already signed.

New Deal Drops Fight for Right Of Land Seizure

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—In a sudden decision to transfer to local governments responsibility for acquiring land on low-cost housing projects, the New Deal yesterday withdrew its fight to win Supreme Court approval for federal condemnation proceedings.

The shift in policy was made known by a PWA spokesman shortly after Stanley Reed, solicitor general, asked, and received, Supreme Court permission to withdraw government appeals from lower court decisions forbidding federal condemnation for slum clearance and low-cost housing purposes.

This action, growing out of projects in Louisville, Ky., and Detroit, left in effect the prohibition against federal condemnation proceedings.

No Further Federal Suits

While reminding that the existing decision against the Government applies only to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals area, PWA housing officials acknowledged no further federal suits will be filed.

Instead, the Government will rely upon local authorities, preferably housing authorities, to condemn the land, if necessary, through state authorization.

They said the decision has no practical effect upon the present PWA housing program because all land for the 49 projects involved has been obtained.

But spokesmen added that a new housing bill, to be introduced shortly by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, will leave to local governments responsibility for acquiring land, regardless of how much the Federal Government donates for housing purposes.

To Go Ahead in Detroit

Since the Louisville decision was rendered 10 months ago, the $1,618,000 PWA allotment has been canceled and no further federal condemnation suits have been filed. The $5,500,000 allotment for the east side project in Detroit was not revoked, however, because the Government obtained enough land through voluntary sale to go ahead with it.

Authority of local housing authorities to condemn land, PWA officials added, was upheld in the case of two New York City projects. Otherwise, the PWA housing division already had shifted to vacant land when it found it impossible to buy slum dwellings for sites.

"Friendly" condemnation suits had been successful in eight instances, but this was only to obtain clear title, PWA officials said. These suits were in Atlanta, 2; Montgomery, Ala., 2; Cleveland, 3, and Indianapolis, 1.

Philadelphia Moves To Cut Light Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 6—Reduction in the cost of street lighting in Philadelphia may result from a recent conference between Mayor S. Davis Wilson and William H. Taylor, president of the Philadelphia Electric Company.

A comprehensive survey of the street lighting system is planned, with the idea of using more electric street lights at a lower rate for current. The Mayor hopes to substitute electric lighting for the gas lamps that are still in use in many of the smaller city streets.

Until recent years the city's lease of its gas works to a private operating company, provided for a free supply of gas for street lights, which accounts in part for the number of gas lights which remained in use.

Student Paper Elects

TROY, N. Y., March 6 (AP)—Morgan M. Kilby of Hartford, Conn., was named editor of the Rensselaer Polytechnic at the annual staff election of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute student newspaper. He succeeds John Damon of Rochester. Philip R. Marvin of Saratoga Springs was named business manager and William Gebelein of Hastings managing editor.

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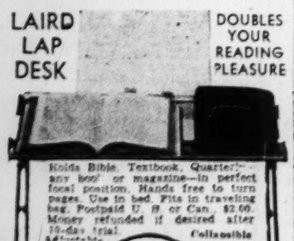
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AAA Substitute Boosts Number Of Farms Aided

(Continued from Page 1)

like cotton and wheat, where the danger of surplus lies, the Government considers paying from $8 to $12 an acre.

Basis of Payment

Naturally it must bid higher to persuade a farmer to turn an acre of corn into clover than to keep an acre of pasture in pasture.

In substance the government is bidding against the anticipated market price for the soil-depleting crop. Such as grain or cotton, which the farmer may sow. The farmer will weigh the choice. If he thinks he will make more by growing grain, he may do so. The reward which the government holds out to induce the farmer not to sow up to his limit has to be attractive. For this, the vital phase, the Department of Agriculture is limited to $350,000,000.

Differences Assailed

Complaint at once arose yesterday that the difference between these two payments was too great—that it was not fair to give $8, $10 or $12 in one case and only 50 cents or $1 in the other.

It was pointed out that the man who had already adopted wise soil conservation practices and hence had little or no acreage to shift to soil-building crops was getting at best only $1 an acre. On the other side, the farmer who had been careless, or even shiftless, in soil conservation, and had planted everything he could in corn or cotton, stood to draw $10 or $12 an acre for doing what his more thoughtful neighbor had already done.

Michigan's Examples

Farmers from Michigan, for example, brought out that 43 per cent of their potential crop land was in hay and plowable pasture, as of 1934. In brief, they contended that Michigan already exceeded the soil conservation goal set by the Government. Why, they asked, should Michigan be penalized for being beforehand in soil protection?

Such objections came largely from dairy territory, which naturally adapts itself to conservation. Dairymen also raised their plea, previously heard in Congress, that land taken out of production should not be utilized for dairying, lest it stimulate a surplus. Cattle and sheep men are similarly apprehensive.

Crop Control Plan

The debate evidenced that building a crop control system on conservation was not easy, and that the old AAA problem of adjusting agriculture in one section and creating maladjustments in another had not been eradicated.

Some experts asserted that because soil conservation is a matter unique to every farm no more than a start could be made this year. Enthusiasm for the soil conservation idea was repeatedly voiced.

A lone protest against what he termed the governments "policy of scarcity" was raised by Charles A. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, one of America's largest co-operatives. Mr. Ewing is zealous of finding foreign outlets for American farm products. He cried out against America's high tariffs, and also against this country, settling down to a "destroyed foreign market." "The policy of scarcity," he declared, "is not the policy on which agriculture achieved its success."

Up to Farmers

Greater activity of the farmers in carrying out farm plans was urged by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange. "You want Uncle Sam to save you," he said. "He can't do it. It has to be done by the farm folks themselves. The millennium has not yet come."

Mr. Taber added that it was within the ability of the farmers, if they took it on themselves, to make the soil conservation act so serviceable to the people of America that it would become the centerpiece of a better day for American rural life. Others also spoke for more farmer participation in the farm program.

Little Change in Acreage

The new law makes little change in the total number of acres to be taken out of production in the major crops with surplus possibilities. The aim this year is to retire 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 acres. In 1934 the AAA took cut 35,000,000 acres and last year 31,000,000.

Not all the acreage reduced this year will be freshly given over to soil conservation, because a substantial volume of the land withdrawn under the AAA got soil-building treatment.

Differences in Payments

Last year the AAA gave farmers $558,000,000 in benefit payments. The total available this year is now set at $470,000,000, and out of this $20,000,000 or more will be required for administrative expense in Washington and the field.

The conference here, composed of some 300 college of agriculture men, AAA officials, farm leaders and farm editors, is working on recommendations for the operation of the new law. A meeting is going on simultaneously in Memphis, Tenn., and next week the last sessions will be held in New York City and Salt Lake City. Conclusions of all four will then be assembled in Washington. By April 1, it is hoped, the new program will be completed and announced.

New Farm Plan in Outline

By the Associated Press

Chicago, March 6

High lights of the new farm plan advanced yesterday by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, here and in Memphis, Tenn., follow:

1. Set a 270,000,000-acre quota for major crops in 1936, putting up to 30,000,000 retired acres in grasses and legumes.

2. Distribute two kinds of payments: a small one on land already used for grasses and legumes, with 75 cents to $1 an acre suggested; a larger one for land retired from major crops, amounting, on a national average, to about $11 an acre. These benefits would vary according to the productivity of the land, differing from farm to farm in the North. In the South, a "soil improvement" payment would vary, according to crop retired.

3. Spend "a definite top" of $470,000,000 for these purposes in 1936.

4. A maximum acreage of major crops to be set for each farmer seeking benefit payments.

5. Administration to be "democratic in principle," chiefly by county AAA committees and a state board.

6 The gradual development of state programs to replace this interim program by Jan. 1, 1938.

Farm leaders called into conference in Chicago to offer criticisms and suggestions, said the quota proposed for major crops was approximately the same as the AAA established by crop reduction program in 1935.

The AAA in that year took about 30,000,000 acres out of major crop production, they said.

Tax Plans Veer to Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

most equal in one year the value of the car.

This suggestion is only a few degrees more impossible politically than the proposed broadening of the income tax downward. And it is scarcely less likely than the general sales tax. President Roosevelt himself once exclaimed that he was "horified" at the thought of a genral sales tax, and certainly few members of Conress would vote to tax everybody in the country when the same amount of revenue can be raised by taxing the few who control undistributed corporation surpluses.

Corporation Tax Gains Favor

Initial statements of amazement, if not of alarm, at the corporate surplus tax are melting. And the Democratic leadership is suddenly remembering that it has favored taxes on undistributed surpluses all along.

Prominent Democrats proposed such a levy as early as 1921, their historians now discover, and in 1924 made a fight for it in the Senate through an amendment offered by Senator Jones of New Mexico. Not only that, but Senator Pat Harrison (D), of Mississippi, the present chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was a leader in the battle and Vice-President Garner strenuously fought for this type of tax in every revenue bill for many years.

Would Be Many Changes

The conclusion therefore is that since other forms of taxation are either too unpopular or inadequate as revenue producers, the President's plan offers the best way out. But many changes may be written into it before it emerges. Changes in two directions have already been considered: one is to make allowance for rather generous corporation reserves, intended to "cushion" the effects of economic depressions.

Just how extensively such exemptions will be permitted when all is said and done is dubious, for they would materially reduce the bill's revenue-producing power. But just now they are being used to assuage alarmed business opinion.

The second change is possible abandonment of a new processing tax. Here, too, the fact that the projected tax is to be temporary and at a low rate may produce changed sentiment.

Financing Proves Easy

On the other hand, congratulatory analysis of the highly successful government loan on Monday continues. Oversubscription was near the heaviest in recent years, and the relatively heavier demand for long-term bonds rather than for short-term notes gratified officials. The demand was so heavy that average allotments to subscribers will only range from 13 to 18 per cent of what they asked for.

The $650,000,000 of 12- to 15-year 2¾ per cent notes drew offers of $5,106,000,000. The $600,000,000 of 5-year 1½ per cent notes attracted subscriptions of $3,353,000,000. In the refunding program for notes maturing April 15, the Treasury said that virtually all its notes are being exchanged for new bonds and notes, with about 90 per cent of the holders asking for bonds instead of notes.

The new income tax proposals—awful warnings to any congressman in an election year—were:

Proposed Income Tax Changes

1. A lowering of exemptions for single persons from $1000 to $800 and for married persons from $2500 to $2000, estimated to yield $45,000,000 additional revenue at the present rate of tax.

2. Increase of present normal rate from 4 per cent to 6 per cent, with no change in exemptions or credits; estimated to yield $121,000,000 annually in new revenue.

3. Lowering of exemptions as indicated in paragraph (1) and an increase in the normal tax from 4 to 6 per cent; calculated to produce $186,000,000 in new revenue.

4. Lowering of exemptions on surtaxes from $4000 to $3000 and a sharp increase in surtax rates from $3000 to $100,000; estimated to yield $226,000,000 in additional revenue.

5. A combination of all these suggestions; estimated to yield $446,000,000 in additional revenue.

In addition, the Treasury experts submitted a general manufacturers excise tax—the sales tax—on food, clothing and other staples, calculated to yield:

One per cent, $190,000,000; 2 per cent, $364,000,000; 3 per cent, $546,000,000; 4 per cent, $728,000,000; 5 per cent, $910,000,000. From all of these calculations would have to be deducted $380,000,000 in present excise, or "nuisance," taxes, which undoubtedly would be repealed if a general excise were enacted.

Representative Samuel B. Hill (D) of Washington, who heads the subcommittee, clearly explained yesterday the leaning of the committee toward exemptions to permit corporate reserves of the cushioning type.

Sentiment for Exemptions

There was no sentiment, he said, for exemption of such reserves entirely, but he felt that where the top layer of excess reserves would be taxed at a rate between 20 and 40 per cent, a bottom layer of say 15 or 20 per cent might be taxed at a rate sufficiently attractive to permit the maintenance of cushioning reserves. And a still lower layer, under this intermediate category, would be legal reserves and depreciation allowances, permitted by treasury ruling to be exempt from net income taxes.

A company might retain as much as 65 per cent in undistributed income—a figure perhaps above the customary practice today—and still not pay much more tax than it does at present. But certain large corporations which sometimes retain as much as 100 per cent of their net earnings, and omit dividend after dividend, would be hit by the full 40 per cent.

Inquiry Shows Stock Dumping By Utility Head

(Continued from Page 1)

profit and letting his employees hold the bag?" he asked at one occasion.

Mr. Burns fenced and explained at every stage of the questioning.

"When you return to New York," said Senator Gibson, "take my advice and ask for a good large fee. You have very adroitly made the best out of a very desperate situation.

The question of Mr. Doherty's stock transactions was tied into the lobby fight organized by Cities Service and its subsidiary, the Crew-Levick Co., against the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Bill, last summer. It was explained that salesmen of the Crew-Levick and similar subsidiaries, besides buying stock themselves, were encouraged to sell stock to the public.

$1,000,000 in Stocks

In formulating plans for the anti-utility holding company lobby campaign last summer, one draft included a proposed explanation to Doherty employees, which was to be passed on to the public and particularly stock-holders, or why Mr. Doherty had been granted 1,000,000 shares of stock at $1 a share.

Mr. Burns testified that his wife had sold Cities Service shares costing $9500 just before the 1929 crash, for $37,000, and bought a house with it.

Other Big Profits

Charles A. Frueauff, law partner of Mr. Burns, and Cities Service director, unloaded 20,000 shares in 1929 before the crash for about $1,200,000, which had cost him $60,000.

"Approximately how much did employees pay for their stock?" asked Senator Gibson.

"They got in below par; it would be hard to say for stock was split up at that time. Then, of course, the crash came."

"The employees continued to pay for their shares at par, after the crash?"

Largest Stockholders

Mr. Burns agreed. "Mr. Doherty continued to be the largest stockholder," he continued. "He disposed of his holdings to avoid a forced sale in the event of his demise. He wanted to have liquid assets, and municipal bonds were considered the most liquid available."

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington brought out that at a time when Mr. Doherty was buying bonds to preserve "liquidity," Cities Service investors was stressing the liquidity of its own shares.

Mr. Doherty exercises airtight control over the holding company of "Henry L. Doherty, Inc.," questioning revealed. The holding company has 1,000,000 shares outstanding, said Mr. Burns. Of this, a certificate for 999,995 shares indorsed in blank is held by Mr. Doherty personally. Only the remaining five shares are outstanding.

Increased Voting Strength

Although Mr. Doherty sold $20,500,000 worth of Cities Service common, and repurchased only $1,000,000 of the "vote-weighted" preferred, the financial legerdemain involved in the process raised his voting strength from 5 per cent of the total to 30 per cent, Mr. Burns explained.

Mr. Burns was affable throughout. He said stockholders of Cities Service had been fully advised of the move, and approved it.

"You mean they sent in their proxies to the annual meeting?" asked Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama.

Mr. Burns said that this constituted acceptance of the proposal.

Bringing Mr. Doherty into the questioning today covered the entire scope of the big Cities Service-Crew-Levick utility and oil company empire, which evidence shows was mobilized to a man last summer to secure letters of protest to Congress in the fight against the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Bill.

Records Destroyed

Office records of this campaign were generally discarded or destroyed, and Charles E. Foster, general manager of Crew-Levick, at Philadelphia, agreed as the first witness today, that the lobby committee could not have secured its information on the campaign in any other way than through subpoena of telegraph files.

Investigators of the Black committee charged that Mr. Burns and other Cities Service executives blocked their access to documents of the Crew-Levick subsidiary, on the ground that it was an oil company, and as such had no interest in the fight against the utility holding company bill.

The seized telegrams show, however, that every filling station operator of the company was enlisted to write letters or telegrams to congressmen against the bill, and to solicit such protests from stockholders of Cities Service and outsiders.

Meanwhile controversy over the Black Lobby Committee is now advancing on a threefold front:

1. Witnesses are being heard daily by the committee dealing with alleged lobbying.

2. Judicial test of the committee's powers is being prepared, with a first rate legal battle next week in prospect before the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

3. Controversy has spread from the House to the Senate floor, with Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama charging a "malicious campaign of misrepresentation."

In his speech before the Senate, Senator Black pointed to the authority of Congress to determine the jurisdiction of lower federal courts, and by implication warned the District Court that if it granted an injunction against Congress, Congress should remove the court's authority to grant such injunction. It would mean, he declared, that the power of Congress to investigate would be lost. His views appeared to find favor from Senators Wheeler, Clark, McAdoo, Norris and Wagner.

Black's Views

"I will state very frankly that in my judgment if any judge ever issued an injunction to prevent the delivery of papers summoned by this body," Senator Black said, "the Congress should immediately enact legislation taking away that jurisdiction from the courts, for Congress creates the jurisdiction of those courts.

"If I had had any idea that any judge would issue an injunction against this body getting certain evidence, I would long ago have introduced a bill taking away the power to do so."

Senator Black conceded, for the first time officially, that the telegrams of the American Liberty League have been taken in the dragnet. He charged that it was a propaganda agency.

Two Captains to Run The New Queen Mary

By the Associated Press

Glasgow, March 6

TWO captains will be in charge of the new ocean liner Queen Mary because of the size of the liner with which Britain hopes to win the blue ribbon of Atlantic travel.

In addition to Sir Edgar Britten, the Cunard White Star commodore, Capt. George Gibbons, who has been captain of the Majestic, Berengaria and Aquitania, will be on the bridge, as second in command.

Ford, With Surplus Of $580,276,391, Is Silent on Tax Plan

DETROIT, Mich., March 6 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company, which according to the last financial statement made public, had an undivided surplus of $580,276,391, withheld comment on the Administration's plan to tax corporate surpluses.

Oddly enough, a compulsory distribution of surplus among stockholders of the company would merely spread the manifold millions among Henry Ford himself, his wife and his son, Edsel,—who own all the stock in the company.

While there was no comment at the offices of the company it was regarded as significant that only last Sunday, William J. Cameron of the Ford executive staff in a weekly radio address, defended the accumulation of surpluses by American industry.

"Private surplus," he said, "is a public security. . . . Since 1930 it has been a national salvation."

From 1930 to 1934 inclusive, Mr. Cameron said, American business had spent $27,000,000,000 "over and above its income to assist the work of recovery." He added that the surplus of the Ford Motor Company alone had made it possible for the company to pay out $33,000,000 in wage increases which it might have reserved, at the beginning of the depression, and in another year to pay out $68,000,000 more than it received, in order to keep its plants in operation.

World Fair in 1939 To Cost $45,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6 — New York's World's Fair, to open April 10, 1939, will represent an investment of about $45,000,000, according to George McAneny, president of the fair company. More than half of this amount would, he told the Merchants' Association at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel here, yesterday, consist of expenditures by private exhibitors and participating governments, particularly the United States, New York State and New York City.

The remaining $20,000,000 will be raised by the World's Fair Company, the privately incorporated concern staging the fair, through the sale of bonds which will be redeemed out of proceeds, he added.

Mr. McAneny declared the financial success of the fair was beyond question and that probably $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 would be spent by visitors within the fair gates. He stressed that although the fair was intended to commemorate the sesquicentennial of George Washington, he had promised that the word "sesquicentennial" would not appear in their literature.

Yugoslav Shooting Climaxes Dispute On New Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The shooting which occurred in the Yugoslav Parliament today during the budget discussion is expected to bring to a head the vital question whether the Government is to hold new elections on the issue of fundamental reforms or adopt dictatorial methods.

For more than a month the Opposition has made so much noise at each sitting that no business could be properly transacted, while actual blows were not uncommon.

Opposition Walked Out

Last week Tuesday the whole Opposition walked out in a body and declared a boycott. The remaining members, however, continued at work, rapidly passing one budget item after another.

Culmination of the excitement was reached today when the Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, rose to defend the budget of his Ministry—Foreign Affairs. Opposition had gathered in the balcony and one of its members tried to interrupt the speaker who invited him to take a place on the floor of the House. The interrupter appeared and shortly afterward shot at the Prime Minister, happily without hitting him.

Refuse to Participate

The reason for the extreme tension is found in the way Parliament came into being. It was elected by open ballot last May, but is under criticism as not representing the will of the people. It is regarded as the creature of Prime Minister Bogoleub Yeftitch and the police. The Opposition, including the Croats, has accordingly refused to participate.

When Mr. Yeftitch fell from power and Mr. Stoyadinovitch took his place, most of the Yeftitch Deputies flocked to the new Prime Minister and this aroused resentment among Deputies remaining loyal to Mr. Yeftitch, who looked upon their former colleagues as "traitors."

New Elections Demanded

The Yeftitch opposition, from the midst of which the would-be assassin, Damian Arnaudovitch, a school teacher, came, has no following in the nation.

All of the Croatians, most of the Slovenes, Montenegrins and Macedonians and many Serbs insistently demand new elections and reconstruction of the Yugoslav state on the basis of self-government for various racial groups.

An influential section, however, particularly in the army, demands a dictatorship.

France Gets Secret Terms From Duce

(Continued from Page 1)

that matters are coming to a head as a by-product of this dispute and the League's part in it.

Another Olive Branch

Consequently, the forthcoming Reichstag meeting, March 13, which Herr Hitler is expected to address on the subject of foreign affairs is eagerly awaited here. While Downing Street certainly believes that he will hold out a cautious olive branch to France, this optimism is tinged with some anxiety lest France's evident hesitation, manifest in its attitude during the past few days, should push Herr Hitler against his will into the arms of Italy.

Meanwhile, it can be said that Britain is less perturbed than France at the possibility of Italy's refusing to honor her Locarno obligation. It is felt here that the Italian guarantee was never of so much real value except in so far as it satisfied Italy's self-esteem.

Four-Power Pact

But it can be safely assumed that if this threat materialized, Britain would use the opportunity to seek a fresh settlement between France and Germany on the basis of a four-power understanding between Britain, France, Germany and Belgium, incorporating within the framework of the League on the one hand the Western Air Pact and on the other some new voluntary agreement as to demilitarized zones.

The task is admittedly still a long way from realization and some false move in the next few days could make it unrealizable.

France Has Obligations

Moreover it is complicated by the Franco-Soviet pact and by France's natural determination not to leave her Central European allies in the lurch.

Germany in fact must offer peace all round—not peace only in the west.

But unless Herr Hitler goes back on all hopes and turns his back on his recent utterances in private as well as in public, the moment is approaching when, as first stated in the Monitor of Feb. 20, a new bid for European appeasement can begin.

Alaska Has 70,000 Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—At least 70,000 head of big game—such as moose, elk, sheep, mountain goat, deer and bear—are in the forest areas of Alaska, according to the annual report of the regional forester of the United States Forest Service in Juneau.

Higher Speed Limit Planned As Safety Move in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

the record showing that in the last 12 months there had been a reduction of 20 per cent in accidents, 20 per cent in injuries and 6 per cent in fatalities as compared with 1934.

Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman Jr. of the city court, another speaker, came out strongly for the imposition of fines instead of suspended sentences on persons convicted of dangerous traffic violation. A suspended sentence "leaves no tang of regret," he declared, since it "fails to hit the most sensitive nerve—the pocketbook."

Drunken Driving

Drunken driving had, he declared, become so dangerous an offense that separate court methods were necessary to handle the situation. In this, the chief magistrate referred to the inauguration of a special court in the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, where the magistrates had agreed to the imposition of a minimum fine of $100 on persons convicted of driving while intoxicated.

Chief Magistrate Schurman said that in 1935 the magistrate courts disposed of about 530,000 traffic cases.

Tests of men and women drivers were reported by Dr. Harry R. de Silva, of the bureau of street traffic research of Harvard University, who held that women were not so well equipped physically to drive as are men.

Safety Medals Awarded

National Safety Council medals were awarded at the annual dinner last night. Winners were Louis J. Beissel of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company; Arthur J. Ayres and Gustave Hambach of the New York Edison Company; Norman Bergeson, Arthur Colonell, Joseph Pfrangle, Joseph Ballarin, Robert Downing, Robert H. Sisson and Frederick J. Spies of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, and Matthew M. di Pong, Preserved A. Leonard, Russell J. Sell and Arthur H. Strunk of the New York Telephone Company.

Dean A. Fales, professor of automotive engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, raised the question of what can be done to build safer automobiles?

He opened his talk by declaring that "any vehicle in good condition can be considered safe if handled by a driver who knows the capabilities and limitations of the vehicle and drives accordingly."

The marine practice of drawing crankcase fumes into the intake and providing exhaust systems that last for longer periods came in for considerable attention. Dr. Fales declared that "the exhaust systems must be made more rugged and be better protected. The crankcase ventilator fumes must be disposed of in such a manner that they cannot enter the bodies.

Fatigue in Driving

"Fatigue destroys alertness and the present styles are creating additional causes of fatigue. Driver's eyes should be protected from reflections and glare. No annoying vibrations should be tolerated. The driver should have the greatest range of vision possible. High, long engine hoods prevent this. Low roofs and rounded bodies cause blind spots at the windshield pillars. Low roofs make high traffic lights difficult to see.

Sluggish Steering

"Steering is sluggish due to the ease of operation that is so popular. With the present steering ratios it is impossible to correct a quick skid and the driver has no "feel" of his vehicle. The present steering ratios make control in deep sand, snow or mud hazardous as the front wheels cannot be turned quickly enough to keep the car headed in the direction the driver desires.

"Controls should be so placed that they are in convenient and natural positions. In too many vehicles door handles, gear-shift levers, windshields, and dash boards interfere with steering. Pedals are often so closely grouped that they cannot be operated quickly."

League Circles Hope Mussolini Says Yes

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic mortgage on Ethiopia—are also distasteful to the League powers and cannot serve as the basis of negotiations.

Meanwhile, some circles are making the most of a rumor that Switzerland might leave the League if the oil sanction were applied. The report has been denied by Dr. Giuseppe Motta, Swiss delegate to the League, who says he has made no démarche, but has only seen M. Flandin and explained the risks of the situation and the traditional neutrality of Switzerland. After Mr. Eden's pronouncement in favor of the oil embargo, Dr. Motta pointed out that it would appear that Italy's withdrawal from the League would place Switzerland in an unenviable position between two powerful non-members.

The League, he intimated, would assume the aspect of a coalition against them.

President Files in Maryland

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday filed his Maryland certificate of candidacy for the Democratic nomination as President of the United States with Thomas L. Dawson, Secretary of State, subject to the state primaries on May 4.

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A Modern Legend

THAT horse could not have looked more innocent. There he stood at the curb, his knees relaxed, his gray-white coat a little shaggy, his underlip curling rhythmically into his oats. Cars and trucks went by, the sharp voices of trade filled the air, children ran shouting in and out of doorways; but the horse ignored them all and devoted his ponderous attention to the box of oats which was set on an inverted nest of bushel baskets. He was hitched to a rickety wagon, a box-like structure filled with newspapers tied in packets, empty boxes and crates, bundles of vari-colored rags.

What, then, began all the trouble? It was difficult afterwards to find the answer, for no one had been paying attention to the horse. Apparently the bridle, which had been laid loosely across his neck, slipped over onto his head as he pushed deeper into the oats. Startled, he threw his head back and the bridle fell down to one side, making a clatter on the pavement. Something in this unusual happening confused and frightened the horse. The nest of baskets went flying against the curb, the wagon tipped and plunged a moment; and in the next the horse was off down the street, the bridle flapping beside his head, the bundles of papers and rags bouncing crazily.

* * *

SWIFT EXCITEMENT FLARED through the neighborhood. Almost any schoolboy in the city could repair a recalcitrant motor, for even this modest street had its quota of automobiles, familiar, serviceable. But a horse! Horses stood clumsily at the curb, blocking traffic, or they clopped along stolidly with their loads, almost unnoticed in the bustle. Few people in the little street had ever stopped to think about them. Fewer still could understand this animal suddenly come to life in their midst, careening between parked trucks. If he had been a dragon breathing fire, he could scarcely have thrown them into a greater uproar.

They crowded the sidewalks along his path, but they gave him a wide berth. Someone suggested he should be stopped, and a protesting chorus went up: "*I'm* not going near 'im!"

"Not me! No telling what he'd do."

Just so, a generation or more ago, might the populace have stared at a horseless carriage going down this street. Here, too, was a spectacle best viewed from a safe distance. The crowd would have considered his speed moderate for an automobile, but it seemed crazy and indecent for a horse. He grazed cars and corners by a hair's breadth; the wagon was thrown against many of them, tossing out a wad of paper now and then, like defiance flung to the crowd.

* * *

GATHERING COURAGE, a few bold boys started running after him. No one knew exactly how to use an automobile for the purpose, though the runaway occasionally passed one that was awaiting a break in the traffic. The horse knew no automatic stops and starts. The drivers of the cars he passed looked up startled, as at an apparition.

But presently a real obstacle loomed. The street came to an abrupt end, and where it met another at right angles there was a high iron fence surrounding a schoolyard. The horse may have attempted to make the sharp turn; he did swerve a little when he reached the crossing. But one thing is certain: he ended by crashing straight at the fence, breaking off one shaft, half upsetting the wagon, ripping his harness; and at last coming to a dismayed halt in the midst of all the débris, penned against the fence by the tilted wagon.

For the moment he was imprisoned there, and some of the pursuing crowd soon caught up with him. They did not, however, close in around him. It was as though invisible ropes were stretched in a circle about him, and no one, at first, ventured across the line. There were bursts of panting conversation. It was the opinion of more than one that the horse was a highly dangerous animal. Suddenly a young man stepped forward.

* * *

"WHY, THIS IS ridiculous," he said, swinging an arm toward the frightened beast. "Anyone can see he's a harmless old thing. He's just had a scare. Let's get him out of here." And the young man, to the horror of his audience, approached the horse and the wrecked wagon. The horse kicked a hind leg tentatively. Someone screamed.

"Don't go near him!"

"Wait till a cop comes!"

Warnings went up like rockets from the crowd.

The young man turned to them briskly. "Haven't any of you ever seen a horse before? He's nothing to get excited about. If someone will come and help, I'll get a halter on him." He pulled a rope from a bundle of papers near him.

One of the men finally volunteered for service. The horse, after a few ludicrously heavy side-steps, let himself be disengaged and led out of the muddle he had got himself into. He regarded the crowd with a slow solemnity, yet they fell back before him as he was led toward his owner, who had only now come up, panting.

Small boys crowded about the young man and questioned him in voices filled with awe.

"Gee, you must know all about horses! Gee!"

"Was he fierce, mister? How did you know what to do?"

The young man insisted he had just been passing by; he had had some slight experience with horses and knew what was needed. He made light of the whole affair, but no one was deceived. He was, in the year nineteen hundred thirty six in this city street, both a sage and a hero.

* * *

WITHIN A FEW days the horse was back in the street, his harness and wagon mended. He stood meekly at the curb for some time, ignoring traffic and passers-by just as before. But his entire status, had he but known it, was changed. Now he was pointed out from a respectful distance. And to skeptics, who could not picture him in the role of fiery charger, there was shown, with gestures of local pride, the shiny new wagon shaft and, at the foot of the street, a streak of paint scraped off the iron fence.

A. L. C.

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An Orchestration of Colors

WHEN Carpaccio infinitely extended the boundaries of the realm of Venetian painting by annexing the city's distant possessions—the palms of oriental shores, the lions, elephants, and dromedaries unloaded from her ships on the Riva degli Schiavoni, the Negroes and Turks, the pirates, the chests of rubies and pearls, with their accompanying atmosphere of legend, the dragons and winged horses, the perfumes of oasis and desert, the saints and knights of fable—and with adventurous imagination flung pell-mell into the city of sky and sea, the city of red-gold, alive with the movement of crowds and the fluttering of banners and pennants, all the strange, exhaustless treasure, which was later harvested by Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Veronese—then the great period of Venetian painting, the inspiration of classical European work, came into its own; the warring elements were reconciled. For Venice inaugurated the pictorial symphony, the great orchestration of colours, line and form, of atmosphere and reflected light. . . .

The victories she won, the immense material wealth she amassed, the fabulous treasure accumulated by expeditions to distant lands, the sea and its mystery, the arrival and departure of fleets under full sail and gay with pennons, all assisted in the development of her triumphant art, no longer now, as in the case of Carpaccio, confined to the life, the gaiety, and picturesqueness of the subject, but inspired with the inner significance of the thing represented. And in the lyric tumult with which the three centuries of the great Italian movement rise from its very heart, all this bursts forth and finds expression in form and colour: form and colour transfigured by the very spirit of Venice, the city which exalted the true art of painting throughout the world, profiting by the collective experiences of earlier Italian schools, who contributed space, volume, the arabesque and movement, and by the fact that the height of her commercial prosperity coincided with the development of modern thought in the great states then acquiring unity.—ELIE FAURE, in "The Italian Renaissance." (London and New York: The Studio.)

The Valley of the Loire

A COPIOUS river gives a living character to the land through which it broadens down. The Loire valley of itself would be charming, if one could imagine it without the river, on account of its openness, fringed by long woods and melting into easy hills. But the river makes it resplendent. Bosomed with debris torn from the upper reaches, the valley still presents the very picture equable and beneficent fertility when the summer sun gleams on vine and cornfield, bathing its dikes, its yellow sands, its tufted islands, the forests blue-green in the swimming distance and beyond everything the spreading waters that move onward with a slumbering grace. The light sparkles in summer. The heat is strong but caressing, with a whiff of the ocean in it. Nature hides its effort; it says little of grey days and lasting rain and grey-green waters: this river which has taken its rise at a point farther south than Milan seems to change its course by intention, to gather a whole territory within the generous crook of its elbow, to turn it toward the south and the sun.

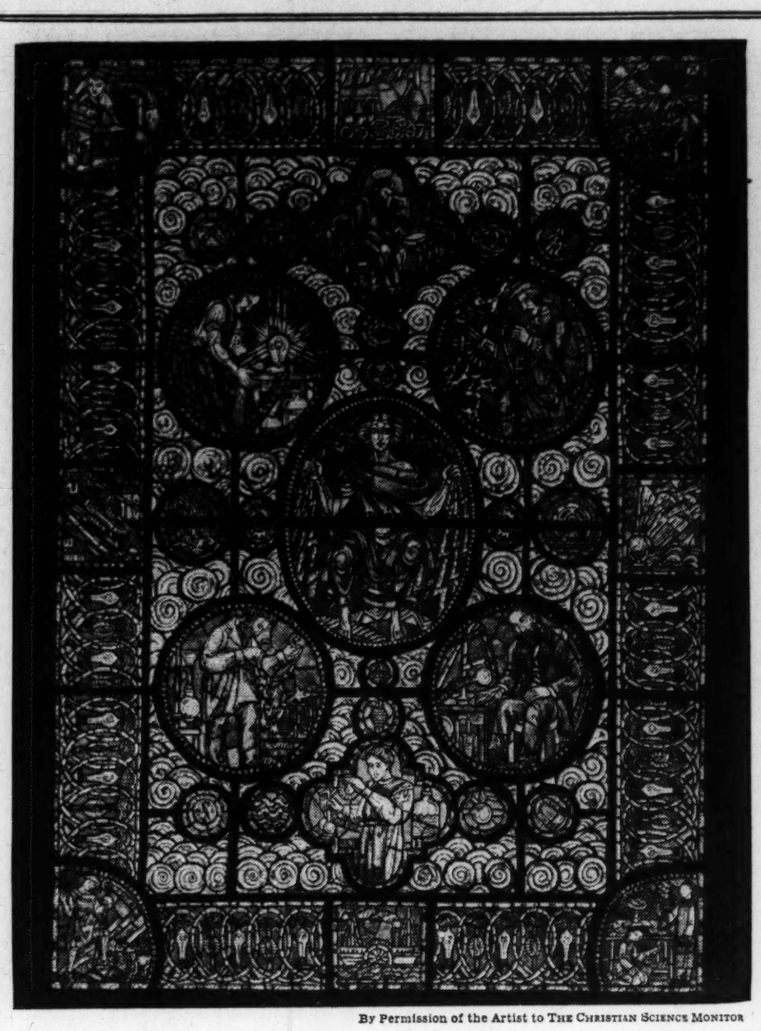
Nature has favoured the Loire, bringing the spaces about it into kind harmony with its own movement and expanse. But not nature alone has ordered Touraine. Such a river in Canada or deep Africa would have the same happy proportions: what would be missing would be the mind. The Loire has served its apprenticeship to a developing nature. Mile by mile, the river enrolls the adventure that has no other name but French.

This adventure was already a prolonged one. The Celtic tribes had once gazed across these waters. . . . Rome had challenged the Celts on these river-banks, and in its shallow pools Celtic blood had mingled with that of Caesar's legionaries. At Orléans the swarms of Attila were later held in check, while in the years that followed, blunt Saxons had anchored at the mouth, and Vikings behind striped sails had sailed up and sailed away. Through these disputed centuries the valley was moulded by a distinctive desire, an individual discovery, a creation that is France.—FRANCIS HACKETT, in "Francis the First." (New York: Doubleday.)

Child With a Gift

SHE carried it all too carefully, as if her small awed hands
were ceremonial cushions rich with streamers and silken bands;
and as she crossed the threshold and came quickly through the door
it slid from the spread salver of her palms, and fell to the floor.
Then she stood silent and very still, but when she bent at last
the tears which had been long in coming flowed fast.
In tears she brought the gilt and tinsel fragments to us, and when their story was told
we all could see the tiny blinking diamonds and felt in our hands the substance of gold.

M. H. CONSTABLE



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"ELECTRIC WINDOW": *A Design for a Stained Glass Window by Erica Karawina*

THE artist who created this design for a modern stained glass window, Miss Erica Karawina, believes that stained glass should be much more widely used than it is at present. While primarily a medieval medium, on the other hand the use of glass and metal is just as modern as is the use of steel and concrete. It is, of course, the treatment and application of the material that denotes either antiquity or modernity.

Instead of portraying the conventional subjects, Miss Karawina prefers to embody some modern medium like electricity in symbols of today. Windows of this type, she believes, should not be only for churches. They should be placed where they may be enjoyed by many people in many different ways. Her ideas embody designs for libraries, public halls and factories.

The "electric" design depicts the story of electrical experimentation from the purely mythological story of the shepherd boy, Magnes, and his chance discovery of the magnet down to the discoveries in natural science during the past century. In the detail may be noted such incidents as the early knowledge of the compass by the Chinese, Franklin's experiment with the kite in 1752, Galvani's experiments in 1790, Professor Loomis's transmission of wireless by kite in 1866, Edison's invention of the incandescent lamp in 1879, the discovery of the X-ray in 1895, and finally Professor Bell's telephone invention of 1876. The several different forms of electrical transportation are represented as well as their numerous incidents and symbols.

Persian Gardens Without Flowers

IN PERSIA nobody spoke of his house, but always of his garden; the house was an adjunct, not worth mentioning; and the foreigners in Persia had taken over the expression into their own languages, so that the word "house" almost disappeared from conversation. "You can rent a nice garden for such-and-such a sum a year," they would say; and only a rank newcomer would inquire if the garden included a house. The two material objects that seemed to signify most to Persians and foreigners alike were gardens and rugs. This preoccupation had seemed strange to me for the first few weeks, since neither the rugs nor the gardens were very beautiful . . . Almost all the gardens were the same, few were well kept, few seemed genuinely beautiful as an Italian or French or English garden is beautiful. Many of the great Persian gardens were entirely without flowers, for instance; and what, the Westerner would ask, is a garden without flowers? In fact, Mrs. Nicolson, herself a gardener of ability, settled the whole question by saying that Persian gardens were not gardens at all.

The journey over the desert taught me what they were and how they had come to take such an enormous place in Persian literature and life. They were oases. The idea of the oasis must have dominated the minds of Persians for centuries. Every city was an oasis in the desert; every house (i. e., garden) became an oasis in the city. The first characteristics of an oasis were water and shade. Consequently the Persian gardens were built originally for water and shade, arranged to give rest, coolness, tranquillity. And it was marvellous how perfectly they fulfilled their intention—how beautiful they became once they were understood. The pattern upon which all the larger Persian gardens were built was the same: a stream of water running over successive terraces, between trees, to a pool at the lowest terrace of all. There might be flowers, or there might not, but in no case did the flowers become an end in themselves, as they did in European gardens. . . .

It took two days for my journey from Tehran to Isfahan, and three from Isfahan to Shiraz. They were relatively pleasant days, too, for the heat and dust were easily enough withstood, and the mirage, instead of acting as a form of torture, became a delight—far-off fountains and palaces constantly dissolving, re-forming, deepening and fading from moment to moment in a shifting, luminous variety unknown to the real world. But the Persians of old, those who invented all the restricted, formal patterns that enclosed the best of their life and art for succeeding generations, were obliged to make such journeys under far different conditions. In camel caravan it took them eight or nine days to get from Tehran to Isfahan, more from Isfahan to Shiraz. They were baked by day and frozen by night, struggling against dust, thirst, fatigue and the dangers of the desert, wild beasts and wild men. They were not Arabs, not desert people, and must have gone to sleep every night thinking of the rest that would come at the end of the journey. What, then, must have been the exaltation of such people when, after ten days or two weeks in the desert, they came to the hills that surrounded Shiraz and, at the great cleft called Allah-Akbar Pass, looked down upon the city lying like a deep green carpet in the plain beneath, soft and shaded and waiting for them?—VINCENT SHEEAN, in "In Search of History." (London: Hamish Hamilton. Published in New York by Doubleday, Doran under the title "Personal History.")

L'Énergie parfaite

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE DICTIONNAIRE définit notamment l'énergie en ces termes: "Force par laquelle une chose agit pour mouvoir ou changer d'autres choses, pour accomplir un résultat."

L'énergie dite matérielle n'a point de stabilité; elle est sujette à changer d'un moment à l'autre, car elle repose sur ce qui n'est pas vrai—sur la supposition que l'intelligence, la force et les capacités appartiennent à la matière. Ceux qui pensent que l'énergie ou la force sont matérielles croient que l'énergie est limitée, qu'elle peut soit s'épuiser, soit fléchir alors qu'on en aurait besoin.

L'énergie véritable est divine. Elle n'a rien de commun avec la matière, mais appartient à l'Esprit, à Dieu, au divin Entendement. Nous utilisons la vraie énergie quand nous parvenons à comprendre la nature de Dieu, Son omniprésence, Son omnipotence; quand nous voyons que l'homme reflète la puissance divine et exprime toutes les qualités de l'Entendement.

Comprendre que l'énergie ou le pouvoir appartient non pas à la matière mais à Dieu, à l'Esprit, c'est acquérir le vrai sens de l'énergie. Dès lors nous savons que l'énergie est toujours présente, toujours accessible; qu'elle est illimitée, parfaite, inépuisable. Avec quelle joie celui qui comprend ces faits peut entreprendre toutes les tâches nécessaires! Il sait qu'il ne va pas au-devant d'un échec, car la puissance grâce à laquelle il obtient de bons résultats est divine et procède de l'omnipotence, du "Seigneur, Dieu tout-puissant."

La véritable idée de l'énergie dissipe la crainte des échecs ainsi que tout sens de faiblesse ou d'inaptitude. Cette idée juste est une arme qui donne à son possesseur le sentiment de la maîtrise. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 292): "Si je pouvais communiquer à l'étudiant la haute conception que j'ai de l'Amour, ceci illustrerait partiellement l'énergie divine qui apporte à la faiblesse humaine la puissance et la majesté."

Par l'étude sincère de la Science Chrétienne, le disciple apprend à ne pas perdre de vue la force joyeuse de l'Entendement qui est Dieu; il se souvient que l'intelligence est une qualité de l'Entendement, donc une chose toujours présente, illimitée. Il apprend à se tourner vers la vérité suivante: l'homme—l'individualité réelle de tous—reflète la force joyeuse et l'intelligence parfaite de l'Entendement divin. Ceci lui permet de chasser les suggestions concernant la faiblesse, l'incapacité ou le découragement. Il apprend aussi à se rappeler sans cesse que l'homme réel n'exprime aucune qualité dissemblable à Dieu. Ce fait l'aide à rejeter les suggestions de haine, d'impureté ou d'autres erreurs; ne sait-il pas qu'entretenir ces fausses caractéristiques l'empêcherait de refléter le pouvoir divin?

Les mortels croient que la maladie peut provenir de ce qu'on nomme le surmenage; mais cette suggestion ne saurait être acceptée si l'on comprend qu'en réalité, l'homme exprime sans cesse l'énergie divine. Les mortels croient que l'endurance mentale a des limites; mais s'ils se rendent compte que l'énergie appartient à Dieu, ils sont à l'abri de cette suggestion. Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 387 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Quand nous réalisons que l'Entendement immortel est toujours actif, que les énergies spirituelles ne peuvent jamais s'user, et que la soi-disant loi matérielle ne peut empiéter sur les pouvoirs et les ressources que Dieu a donnés, nous pouvons nous reposer dans la Vérité, fortifiés par l'assurance de l'immortalité, le contraire de la mortalité."

Ésaïe a ce passage (40:30): "Les jeunes gens se fatiguent et se lassent; les jeunes hommes chancellent et tombent." Puis il fait ressortir la véritable idée de l'énergie, car il écrit (verset 31): "Mais ceux qui mettent leur confiance en l'Éternel prennent de nouvelles forces. Ils élèvent leur vol comme les aigles. Ils courront et ne se fatigueront point; ils marcheront et ne seront jamais lassés." Adoptons la vraie idée de l'énergie; refusons d'accepter toute suggestion ayant sa source dans la croyance que l'énergie est matérielle. Lorsque nous nous attacherons fermement à cette idée véritable, nous ressentirons "la divine énergie de l'Esprit, qui nous mène au renouvellement de vie" (*Science et Santé*, p. 249).

D'après l'attitude mentale qu'on adopte touchant un devoir quelconque, il est facile de s'assurer si l'on compte sur le fait que l'énergie est divine ou sur la fausse croyance que l'énergie est matérielle. Raisonner comme le fit le grand Conducteur lorsqu'il déclara (Jean 5:17): "Mon Père travaille jusqu'à présent et je travaille, moi aussi," c'est savoir qu'on est animé de l'énergie qui appartient au divin Entendement. Mais partir d'un point de vue limité, en raisonnant sur ce qu'un mortel peut faire ou devrait accomplir, c'est prendre pour soutien un roseau brisé. Dans ce cas, le remède consiste à se tourner sincèrement vers le fait que la puissance et la capacité appartiennent toujours à Dieu; que l'homme réel reflète le pouvoir divin, précisément comme l'image reflétée dans une glace exprime l'action de celui qui s'y regarde.

Lorsque le disciple abordera toutes les tâches en reconnaissant avec humilité et gratitude que Dieu est le pouvoir par lequel il agit, il pourra remplir au mieux les devoirs qui lui incombent. Il travaillera en toute assurance et d'une manière efficace pour parvenir aux résultats désirés. Puissions-nous donc, quand nous entreprenons n'importe quel devoir, déclarer toujours avec compréhension (Matthieu 6:13): "C'est à toi qu'appartiennent... le règne, la puissance et la gloire."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Perfect Energy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE definition of "energy" is, "The power by which anything acts effectively to move or change other things or accomplish any result."

What is termed material energy has no stability; it is subject to change at any moment, for it rests upon that which is not true—on the supposition that intelligence, strength, and ability belong to matter. Those who think of energy or power as material, believe that energy is limited; that it can be exhausted; that there is sometimes not enough energy with which to carry on.

True energy is divine. It has nothing whatever to do with matter, but belongs to Spirit, God, divine Mind. We utilize true energy by gaining the understanding of God's nature, of His omnipresence and omnipotence, and of man as reflecting divine power and expressing all the qualities of Mind.

To understand that energy, or power, belongs not to matter, but to God, Spirit, is to gain the true sense of energy. Then we know that energy is always present, always available; that it is unlimited, perfect, and cannot be exhausted. With what joy can one who understands these facts start on any undertaking! He knows that he cannot fail because the power by which he accomplishes good results is divine, that it belongs to omnipotence, to the "Lord God Almighty."

The true idea of energy dispels fear of failure and any sense of weakness or incompetency. Armed with this true idea, one has a sense of dominion. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 292), "Could I impart to the student the higher sense I entertain of Love, it would partly illustrate the divine energy that brings to human weakness might and majesty."

Through the earnest study of Christian Science the individual learns to keep before him the joyous strength of Mind, God, and the fact that intelligence is a quality of Mind, and is therefore ever present, unlimited. He learns to turn to the truth that man, the true selfhood of all, reflects the joyous strength, the perfect intelligence, of divine Mind. This enables him to reject suggestions of weakness, inability, and discouragement. He learns, too, to keep before him the fact that the real man expresses no quality which is unlike God. Thus he is able to reject suggestions of hate, impurity, and other false traits, for he knows that the entertaining of these would keep him from reflecting divine power.

Mortals believe that sickness can result from what is termed overwork; but this suggestion cannot be accepted by one who understands that man, in reality, constantly expresses divine energy. Mortals believe that there is a limit to mental endurance; but one who realizes that energy belongs to God cannot be touched by such a suggestion. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 387 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "When we realize that immortal Mind is ever active, and that spiritual energies can neither wear out nor can so-called material law trespass upon God-given powers and resources, we are able to rest in Truth, refreshed by the assurances of immortality, opposed to mortality."

Isaiah writes (40:30), "Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall." Then, bringing out the true idea of energy, he says (verse 31), "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." Let us adopt the true idea of energy and refuse to accept any suggestion which proceeds from the belief that energy is material. Holding steadfastly to this true idea, we shall "feel the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life" (Science and Health, p. 249).

Whether one is resting in the understanding that energy is divine or depending on the false belief that energy is material, can easily be determined by his mental attitude toward any duty. If one reasons as did the great Way-shower, when he said (John 5:17), "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work," then he knows that he is animated by the energy that belongs to divine Mind. But if one reasons from the limited standpoint of what he as a mortal can do, or has to do, then he is leaning upon a broken reed. If this is so, then the remedy for him is to turn earnestly to the fact that all might and ability belong to God, and that the real man reflects divine power, even as the reflection in the mirror expresses the action of the one who looks into the mirror.

When one enters upon any duty in the humble and grateful acknowledgment that God is the power by which he works, he will be enabled to do well whatever it is his duty to do. With positive assurance he will act effectively to accomplish the desired results. When we undertake any duty, then, may we always declare understandingly (Matthew 6:13), "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Tide's at Full

THE tide's at full; the marsh with flooded streams
Glimmers, a limpid labyrinth of dreams.
Each winding creek in grave entrancement lies,
A rhapsody of morning stars. The skies
Shine scant with one forked galaxy—
The marsh brags ten; looped on his breast they lie.

—SIDNEY LANIER, in "Sunrise."

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Berger Signs One-Year Contract—Ruth Flees Baseball Camps—Harvard Active

Veach Needs More Weight; Pitches Well

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Gerald Veach, a tall, slim left-hander from Simpson, Ill., was throwing them up in batting practice at Waterfront Park. Bob Quinn, president and general manager of the Boston Bees, was studying him closely.

"I sure like the smooth delivery of this fellow Veach," remarked Bob as "Lefty" threw a fast ball past the swinging bat of big Art Doll. "He has pretty fair control, too. If he could pack about 20 more pounds on that lanky frame of his, he might make quite a pitcher.

"Give me these pitchers with a smooth motion," continued the genial Boston prexy, "and you can have the 'guys' that make a lot of work out of throwing. A quick, jerky delivery doesn't make a hit with me.

"Bobby Smith is working with Veach and says the youngster is coming along fine. As I said a moment ago, Bob predicts a bright future for him if he can put on more weight. You can't work these slim pitchers too hard, because if you do they go stale."

Veach has an easy, over-hand motion. Despite the fact that he is an inch and a half over six feet, and weighs only 176 pounds, he impresses you as a workman who could pitch all afternoon and not tire. He is quiet, like most small-town boys when they get into the big cities, and is always willing to listen to advice. Last season he won nine games and lost four with Paducah. He was born in Simpson, Ill., on May 17, 1916. Gerald bats and throws left-handed.

Hobert Scott, one of the Knoxville pitchers getting a trial with the Bees, is another young man who is making a hit with Quinn and also Manager Bill McKechnie. "Scottie" is a left-hander on the mound and at the plate. Like Veach, he throws tirelessly and has good control. Scott also is a fair hitter and has driven several balls over onto the street beyond the right field fence here. Hobert, incidentally, is wearing Ed Brandt's old number 11.

♪ ♪ ♪

Training camp echoes . . . Add Jim McCloskey's name to the list of pitchers who can hit . . . Art Doll will make a great catcher if he ever starts to hit . . . He has a powerful arm and is steady with pitchers . . . He is six feet one and weighs 190 pounds . . . Gene Moore, the new Bees' outfielder, is sporting Rabbit Maranville's No. 1 . . . Tony Cuccinello has Babe Ruth's No. 3 . . . Tony has a few pounds to take off . . . Elbie Fletcher is the "darling" of St. Petersburg fans . . . Every smart play he makes draws a "hand" from the crowd . . . And he makes plenty of them . . . He is trying to learn how to hit an inside ball . . . If he ever finds out, watch him go!

'Hold It Like This, Kid'

Bobby Smith (Left) and Gerald Veach

Veteran Pitching Coach Is Giving Recruit Left-Hander of Boston Bees Valuable Instruction. The Recruit, "Lefty" Veach, Is a Good Prospect, According to President Bob Quinn

Short Shots on Sport

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Right off the bat: Joe McCarthy says if Charlie Ruffing throws for the Yanks this year he'll have to sign at the club's figure—and like it . . . Cousin Ed Barrow must have spoken, sure enough . . . tip off: Ruffing, who swore he'd be on his way to Chicago if the Yanks didn't adjust his contract in 24 hours, still is around enjoying the sun—beg pardon—rain . . . Casey Stengel visited the Yanks yesterday, presumably to get away from the Dodgers . . . He looks more mournful than ever . . . The dope from Clearwater is the Dodgers are nothing else but.

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St. Peter Independent prints a swell group picture of four golf champions . . . from left to right, Johnny Revolta, Lawson Little Jr., Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare and Sam Parks Jr. . . . among them they hold five major titles.

♪ ♪ ♪

The champion hotel lobby sitter in Florida is Ray Benge of the Bees . . . Dizzy Dean, who is supposed to have written Branch Rickey that the trouble between them was incompatibility, couldn't pronounce it over the telephone the other night . . . But maybe he can write it . . . Everybody who was surprised when Dick Shikat beat Danno O'Mahoney, please stand up . . . Ah, we thought so . . . not a standee . . . The Irishman wasn't only due to lose—he was overdue . . . Well, that young Minnesota high school star who advertised for a football job finally got a nibble.

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The Yanks have nothing but good words for young Joe DiMaggio . . . Babe Ruth's golfing pride was jolted when Babe Didrikson outdrove him the other day . . . Bill McKechnie thinks the Bees may get out of the cellar this year.

Training Camp Notes

By the Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Fla.—The railbirds are predicting that Jimmy Ripple will be the fifth outfielder on the Giants roster when the first pitch comes whizzing toward the plate in the coming season. Ripple is showing great form in training. They say he developed that long reach painting houses and hanging wallpaper in his prebaseball days.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Joe Glenn, the loquacious catcher of the Yankees, is showing plenty of power with the hickory these days. He was slashing some vicious drives through the mud and rain yesterday. Incidentally, Joe McCarthy has ordered fair weather for today. He wants to get ready for the Grapefruit League opener with the Boston Bees a week from Saturday.

CLEARWATER, Fla.—Emil Leonard, the chubby Belgian of the Dodgers, is going to throw plenty of knuckle balls during the training season, whether the heavy clouters break their bats or not. Leonard won only two games last year and he thinks that part of the reason might be that he laid off the knuckler just so the boys wouldn't split their favorite sticks last spring.

MIAMI, Fla.—Acting Manager Tom Sheehan of the Reds plans to start Al Hollingsworth, portsider, against the Mackmen in the first of three scheduled games today, following with Don Brennan or Si Johnson. The Philadelphia team is due from Fort Myers by bus. Sheehan says the Reds are "getting there."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Tom Esterbrook, New Mexico collegian whose grandpa, Tom Esterbrook, played with the New York Metropolitans, is galloping around the Pirate lot. He's not too hopeful of a berth this year, but figures he will make a farm team. He was with El Paso last season.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Manager Steve O'Neil of the Indians expects to use every one of his outfielders and infielders in the first game of the spring with New Orleans Saturday but intends to use only three young pitchers: Al Milnar, Denny Galehouse and Walter Tauscher.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Manager Bucky Harris of the Senators is frankly elated over the form First Baseman Joe Kuhel is showing. He has been showing his old pep after a winter operation. Red Kress, Kuhel's only understudy at first, is the camp's only absentee.

AVALON, Calif.—Captain Woody English, utility infielder, played right field for the Cubs' Yannigans as they lost, 8 to 7, to the regulars. Larry French and Bill Lee pitched for the Yannigans, while Clay Bryant and Clauson Vines worked for the regulars.

PASADENA, Calif.—Holdout Zeke Bonura at New Orleans has wired "No" to an $8500 offer by Jimmy Dykes, manager of the White Sox. Dykes said he would continue to use Mule Haas at first and leave Bonura's demand of $15,000 to Owner J. Louis Comiskey.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Wally Berger, holdout outfielder, arrived at the Bees' camp 12 hours sooner than he had expected; but he was unable to see Bob Quinn immediately. He registered at a hotel at his own expense and refused to discuss his salary troubles.

SARASOTA, Fla.—The Red Sox roster was complete today with the exception of holdout Billy Werber, third baseman. Johnny Kroner filled Werber's position yesterday, but Joe Cronin said, cautiously, "How can I tell in one day about Kroner?"

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—It's to be a first-division berth for the Phils this year, or at least that is the confident prediction that comes from Manager Jimmy Wilson after watching Leo Norris hold down shortstop. Norris came up from Minneapolis.

"That's all we needed—a shortstop. We've got the pitchers," said Wilson.

FORT MYERS, Fla.—Two recruits, James Darn Oglesby, from Missouri, and Lovell (Chubby) Dean (no relation) of Duke University, have entered the race for the first base job, vacated by Jimmy Foxx. They both are called hustlers. Dean pitched a no-hit, no-run game for the Duke frosh against the Penn State frosh, but has had enough of the mound.

Volleyball Tourney

More than 100 first string players, substitutes and coaches comprising 11 teams are entered in the 1936 New England Class B volleyball tournament to be held in the Johnson Memorial Gymnasium at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. tomorrow. Massachusetts teams will come from Cambridge, Newton, Melrose, Boston, Lynn, Brockton, Gloucester, Dalton, Pittsfield, and Rhode Island will be represented by Newport and Woonsocket. Play is scheduled to start at 2 p. m. and will continue until 10 p. m., each game of the elimination being allowed half an hour.

International Hockey

Interest is running high in the coming hockey clash at the Boston Garden Saturday after noon between Catholic High of Montreal and the Interscholastic League All-team. These teams will meet in the feature game of a doubleheader. The other half of the bill will show the Interscholastic League Second All-team clashing with the All-Star Independents. The first game will get under way at 2 p. m.

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BOSTON AND MAINE

Thompson Edges Karakas in Duel For Vezina Cup

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Too often the little fellows who stand in the nets are forgotten when the hockey laurels are passed around.

Loaded down with bulky pads and a heavy stick, they never bring the crowd to its feet with exhibitions of speed and stickhandling. They never rifle the rubber home. Theirs is a mission of defense, and a dangerous one at that, standing in the mouth of the cage the target of the enemy.

Last night the Chicago Black Hawks and the Boston Bruins tangled on Chicago ice and after 70 minutes of hockey the score stood 2—2. Observers said the Boston team had been outplayed practically all the way and this was borne out graphically in the statistics.

Thompson Stops 36

Mike Karakas of the Hawks and Tiny Thompson of the Bruins, both after the Georges Vezina Memorial trophy which goes to the goalie with the best record at the end of the season, were facing each other across the ice but the stop totals show that Thompson was by far the more effective in that encounter.

Twelve times the puck was ripped at Karakas and twice it went in. Thirty-eight shots were taken at the Boston goalie to bring the same goal total for Chicago. These goalies each have had 76 goals scored against them thus far in the season.

The tie enabled the Bruins to go into a tie for third place with the New York Rangers in the American division of the National League.

Ouellette Forces Tie

Beattie's goal sent Boston ahead in the first period but March came back to tie it up. Cowley scored unassisted in the third period to send the Bruins into the lead again but Ouellette came back with another Hawk tally to send the game into overtime.

In another affair last night, the Detroit Red Wings downed the New York Americans, 4—1, in a colorless game in New York. The win sent the Wings four points ahead of the second-place Black Hawks in the American division standing.

Lafontaine Club Visits Hub Sunday

Another great Canadian amateur hockey team will invade Boston next Sunday afternoon to meet the strong Boston Olympics in the feature game of a doubleheader. Lafontaine Hockey Club of the senior group of the Montreal Amateur Hockey League will be making their first appearance in the States. The other game on the Sunday afternoon program will be the final match of the New England A. A. A. U. Hockey League for the championship, bringing together the University City Club and the Medford Hockey Club. The winner of this game will be awarded the "Alfred J. Lill Trophy," emblematic of the league championship.

Lafontaine will bring to the Boston Garden one of the best-looking Canadian sextets ever to show on Boston ice. They are a big, powerful team built around a group of fast skaters and tricky puck carriers, and are bound to make the going the toughest that Eddie Jeremiah's charges has had to contend with this season. Manager Bill Brousseau's team has youth, weight, speed and power, and looms as a threat to upset many of the play-off dreams of the teams in the Senior Q. A. H. A.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Another Metric System Battle Coming

WHEN the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America holds its meeting in New York City tomorrow, the question of whether its championships shall be decided upon the metric system, as is now the case, or go back to the old system of inches, feet, yards and miles, is going to be taken up. It is needless to say that each of the two systems has its partisans, and, unless we are mistaken, the discussion that precedes the vote which is to be taken will be a very lively one. As to the outcome of the vote, we would not dare venture a prediction. This is an Olympic year, which would seem to make it a rather bad time to talk about going back to the old system, especially as the trials for the United States Olympic team will certainly be held under the metric system which will prevail at Berlin. With such the case, it would seem as if the IC4-A would do well to use the metric system this year at least.

Gus Kirby

Metric System Advocate

Lots of Sentiment for Old System

There is no denying the fact that there is a lot of sentiment in the United States for the old system of inches, feet, yards and miles. Up to a few years ago all of Uncle Sam's track and field events and records were in those figures, and it is only natural that those who have followed sports for the past half century should want to see the present-day athletes competing against the records which were made by their predecessors. By adopting the metric system, except in the field events, which can be figured by either system, it is impossible to compare the track events, as they are run at different distances. And it is this feature which is at the bottom of the objections to changing over to meters and kilometers.

Change Is Bound to Come

I am one of those who hate to see the old distances given up just because it prevents comparing the records of today with those of the past. Yet I feel that the change is sure to come some day. The English-speaking nations are the only ones which are not using the metric system. International meets and Olympic Games are on it and are sure to stay there. So it behooves the others to adopt it. It is sure to take a number of years for the American and British Empire athletes and followers to get accustomed to the new measurements; but when they do, I believe things will run more smoothly than has been the case in the past. Then it will be perfectly easy to compare the record of the American athlete with the world's record for his event. It is the same in this as in anything else where a system of long standing is given up for a new one. It takes a number of years to get used to it; but after it is well established, the old system is entirely forgotten.

Records Will Soon Be Obsolete

So far as sentiment for present-day records go, we might say that, at the rate the athletes of the world are going, there won't be a present-day record on the books in a few years. This being the case, it might be just as well to quit competing at yards and miles in favor of meters. When you really stop to think about the two systems, it must be admitted that the metric one is the more logical of the two, and would undoubtedly have been adopted by the English-speaking races some years ago but for sentimental reasons.

Back in Fold

Associated Press — The Christian Science Monitor

Wally Berger

One-Year Contract Signed by Berger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 6—It did not take Bob Quinn and Wally Berger long to come to terms here this morning. Unable to confer last night, the two went into a closed room this morning and both came out smiling—Berger had affixed his signature to a one-year contract. Terms were not announced.

The welcome news added new life to the entire camp, and, while Bill McKechnie had nothing definite to say at the moment, his relaxed features showed relief. The big fellow immediately shed his "civies" for the new Bee uniform to catch up with the others.

Only Hal Lee remains outside the fold and with Berger signed it is expected that Lee will follow soon.

Babe Ruth Strikes Out for Miami to Forget Baseball

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Baseball's forgotten man—the once mighty George Herman Ruth—could stand it no longer.

With two clubs of former teammates training within a mashie shot of his bungalow here, the Babe hurriedly packed his golf clubs and left for Miami where, he hopes, the memories will not be quite so keen.

Just a year ago, the old home-run king was making his last baseball stand with the Boston Nationals at Waterfront Park. Prior to that, for many distinguished seasons, he was the No. 1 drawing card of the Yankees at Miller Huggins Field.

Since quitting the Braves in a huff early last season, Ruth has become a somewhat portly, puzzled, and disappointed citizen who leads the quiet and simple life and dreams about his glamorous baseball days.

"It's not so bad until the teams begin coming South," he told a friend the other day. "I go to the golf links every morning. Sometimes I go driving in the afternoon. Then I come home, have my dinner, and go to bed."

The Babe hasn't visited either ball park since the Bees and Yankees came to town. Nor has he called on the clubs at their hotels. Some of his old buddies on the Yanks have been hoping he would drop around.

He'll play in tournaments at Miami and West Palm Beach, then come back home to get ready for his trip to the Olympics this summer. After that, his plans are uncertain.

Mrs. Ruth says he has declined a number of attractive business offers since coming to St. Pete this winter.

"Let him take it easy," she said. "He doesn't have to work and there's no point in him hurrying into anything. He reads every line of the baseball news and one of these days I hope he can get back into the game in some capacity. That's what he wants to do."

"His daily golf keeps him in shape," says Lang. "But baseball is what the fellow craves. He's like a circus horse. He'll never be happy doing anything else."

Yale Baseball Team To Go on Spring Trip

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6 (AP)—The Yale baseball team will go South on a training trip this year for the first time since 1931.

Announcement was made by the Yale Athletic Association that 16 players, Manager David N. Northrup, Coach Joe Wood and Trainer Moose Miller will leave this city by bus March 28. They will be gone eight days, traveling as far as Norfolk, Va.

The seven-day schedule calls for games with Temple, George Washington University, the Quantico Marines, the University of Richmond, the Newport News apprentice school and the Norfolk club of the Piedmont League. The game with Temple will be at Philadelphia, March 28. The next game will be in Washington, March 30.

March 28, Temple at Philadelphia; 30, George Washington at Washington, D. C.; 31, Marines at Quantico, Va.

April 1, University of Richmond at Richmond, Va.; 2-3, Newport News Apprentice School at Newport News, two games; 4, Norfolk at Norfolk.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dixie Howell, Alabama football and baseball star, signed with Detroit Tigers.

Five Years Ago

Cardinals defeated Athletics 5-2 in spring training world series.

Glidden Is Favored In College Squash

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6 (AP)—Representatives of eight of the East's leading colleges and universities assembled last night to compete in the two-day fifth annual intercollegiate squash racquets tournament which begins today at Trinity College.

Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard, defending champion, and recent winner of the national title, was favored to repeat.

The institutions represented included Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Colgate, Amherst, University of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Trinity.

The final match is scheduled for Saturday afternoon.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	25	3	14	126	82	53
Providence	20	4	17	97	111	44
Boston	18	4	22	123	136	40
New Haven	18	3	21	114	133	39
Springfield	15	4	23	109	117	34

Result March 5

Boston 4, Providence 3.

The Fourth Olympic Winter Games of 1936 Reviewed

No. 2—The Ice Hockey

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN—The pre-eminence of players from Canada is not affected in the slightest by the fact that Great Britain won the ice hockey tournament at the Fourth Olympic Winter Games here recently. For, of the victorious team, only two were Englishmen, in the generally accepted sense of the term. The rest were English-born Canadians whose skillful performances on British rinks have given the game there a popularity that it would never have enjoyed without them. These people *are* British ice hockey. So much so, in fact, that league matches in London, a box-office attraction of no mean order, had to be suspended while they were carrying the Union Jack into battle here.

It is not my purpose in this account of the Olympic championship (with which went automatically the world's and European championships) to probe behind the scenes of ice hockey. Beyond recounting the simple facts about what has been widely and wrongly described as Canada's protest on the opening day of the games against the inclusion in the British side of two men under suspension by the Canadian Ice Hockey Association.

Full Strength

This is really what happened. In the ordinary course of business at a conference of the International Ice Hockey League, the Canadian officials pleaded that any ban imposed by their governing body should be upheld by member nations of the League. A vote revealed the League to be strongly in favor of this ruling. Which involved the immediate disqualification of two players on Britain's squad. But the Britishers would not stand for that. And as Canada did not press the matter in connection with the Olympic tournament, the British team took the ice at full strength.

That point is germane to my story, for, by general consent, the man responsible more than any other for Britain's triumph was Jimmy Foster, accounted the finest amateur goalminder in the world at the present time. The Canadian star, now identified with the Richmond Hawks of England, was one of the men at variance with the Canadian authorities. He gave a superlative display here. Pucks rained in on him from every conceivable angle. He stopped them with his gloves, his stick, his skates, his body, and, on one exciting occasion, with the end of his nose. Only three times in the course of seven games did they manage to get by.

Seven Victories

The British team, undefeated in all its seven matches, did not play particularly aggressive hockey; but its defense was excellent. As Percy Nicklin, the famous Canadian coach in charge of the side, said to me, apropos the match with Canada, as we chatted in the hotel lounge one evening: "The boys played for breaks and made the most of them when they come along." Here is a summary of what they did in the course of the tournament:

In the Preliminary Pool

defeated Sweden, 1 to 0,
defeated Japan, 3 to 0.

In the Semifinal Pool

defeated Canada, 2 to 1,
drew with Germany, 1 to 1,
defeated Hungary, 5 to 1.

In the Final Pool

defeated Czechoslovakia, 5 to 0.
drew with the United States, 0 to 0.

The Canadians, as you may well imagine, were thirsting for a return match with Britain; but, under the regulations governing the Olympic tournament, teams which have met one another in the semifinals do not come into opposition in the last stage of the competition, the result of their semifinal game being incorporated, however, in the final pool. This system, a sore test for those who were not mathematically inclined, left the United States with the chance of a last-minute triumph. If the Americans had beaten Canada without having a good score against them in the contest that brought the program to an end, they would have tied with Britain on points in the final standing and gained first place by virtue of superior goal average. Therefore it was Canada's goal in the fourth minute of the first period against America that gave Britain its initial success in the Olympic and the world's championship, the latter an event held annually except once every four years when it is determined by the Olympic results. The last victory of a team from Britain in the European championship occurred when that competition was first held—away back in 1910.

The names of the 13 players on the winning squad here are: James Foster, Arthur Childs, Carl Erhardt, Edgar Brenchley, John Coward, Archibald Stinchcombe, John Davey, Alexander Archer, Gordon Dailley, John Kilpatrick, James Borland, James Chappell, and Robert Wyman. Erhardt, the captain, and Wyman are products of British ice hockey. The others are figures well-known to followers of the game in Canada.

Methodical

If pressed to name those who particularly distinguished themselves in the Olympic tournament I should pick upon Foster, Dailley, who was very consistent as a defense man or in attack, and the elusive Davey, responsible for most of the victors' goals. The great strength of the side lay in the fact that it did not make mistakes. It skated hard for a lead and then played along methodical rather than spectacular lines.

The most impressive side among the 15 entered were undoubtedly the Canadians. When they switched on the power against Continentals, they could rattle up almost as many goals as they pleased, and it was only their matches with Great Britain and America which showed them to be a less formidable proposition than most Canadian Olympic sides of the past. This is how their engagements went:

In Their Preliminary Pool

defeated Poland, 8 to 1.
defeated Latvia, 11 to 0.
defeated Austria, 5 to 2.

In the Semifinal Pool

lost to Great Britain, 1 to 2.
defeated Hungary, 15 to 0.
defeated Germany, 6 to 2.

In the Final Pool

defeated Czechoslovakia, 7 to 0.
defeated United States, 1 to 0.

The American team, though weaker than usual, improved as it went along. En route for Garmisch-Partenkirchen it was defeated in England and early in the Olympic tournament it succumbed before Italy. But from that point it sailed through without defeat until the match with Canada on the last day, the results of its games being:

In the Preliminary Pool

defeated Germany, 1 to 0.
defeated Switzerland, 3 to 0.
lost to Italy, 1 to 2.

In the Semifinal Pool

defeated Czechoslovakia, 2 to 0.
defeated Austria, 1 to 0.
defeated Sweden, 2 to 1.

In the Final Pool

drew with Great Britain, 0 to 0.
lost to Canada, 0 to 1.

Summarized, the achievements of the three English-speaking nations that took the first three places in the tournament (Great Britain first, Canada second, America third) are:

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Agst	
Great Britain	5	0	2	17	3	
Canada	7	1	0	54	7	
U. S. A.	5	2	1	10	4	

Until this year, Canada had always won the Olympic ice hockey championship, instituted in 1920. And the Americans were second every year excepting 1928, when they did not take part. But the European nations have been improving all the time and the gulf between players produced by the Old World and those produced by the New is less marked now than it has ever been. This is due in a great measure to the fact that experienced players and coaches from Canada have been radiating out to European centers where the game has taken firm hold. It was decidedly noticeable here, however, that most Continental teams are still prone to overlook the finer points of play in the heat of battle and to fall back upon crude spoiling rather than real hockey.

Other Results

Here follow, in conclusion, the results of the Olympic matches in which Great Britain, Canada and America were not concerned:

Preliminary Pools

Austria defeated Poland, 2—1.
Austria defeated Lithuania, 7—1.
Poland defeated Lithuania, 9—2.
Germany defeated Italy, 3—0.
Germany defeated Switzerland, 2—0.
Switzerland defeated Italy, 1—0.
Hungary defeated Belgium, 11—2.
Hungary defeated France, 3—0.
France defeated Belgium, 4—2.
Czechoslovakia defeated Belgium, 5—0.
Czechoslovakia defeated Hungary, 3—0.
Czechoslovakia defeated France, 2—0.
Sweden defeated Japan, 3—0.

Semifinal Pools

Germany defeated Hungary, 2—1.
Sweden defeated Austria, 1—0.
Czechoslovakia defeated Sweden, 4—1.
Czechoslovakia defeated Austria, 2—1.

The runner-up for the European championship was Czechoslovakia. Playing hard rather than clever hockey, the Czechs reached the Olympic final pool, in which, after losing to America in the semifinals, they were defeated by Great Britain and Canada and failed, indeed, to score a single goal.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	23	3	18	148	117	48
Buffalo	19	6	17	98	89	44
London	19	2	20	99	108	40
Rochester	14	2	23	92	108	30
Western Division						
Detroit	25	3	15	120	94	53
Cleveland	20	3	18	121	132	43
Windsor	15	9	16	96	95	39
Pittsburgh	15	1	23	113	144	31

Results March 5

Detroit 3, Syracuse 1.
Buffalo 3, Rochester 0.

National Hockey League

American Division	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	7	11	102	80	51
Chicago	20	7	15	82	76	47
Rangers	15	11	16	78	88	41
Boston	18	5	19	81	76	41
Canadian Division						
Toronto	19	5	16	101	92	43
Montreal	17	8	16	97	97	42
Americans	13	7	22	97	106	33
Canadiens	11	10	20	75	98	32

Results March 5

Detroit 4, Americans 1.
Boston 2 Chicago 2 (overtime).

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 4, Wichita 3.

Where to Dine

HINGHAM, MASS.
The Black Horse
A. D. 1690
Charming New England Hospitality
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Guests Accommodated
Midway between Hingham and Cohasset
ROUTES 3A and 128 HING. 1161
Open All Winter

Sporting Around The Hub

Harvard Athletes Busy

NEARLY 100 Harvard athletes will be in competition this week end, which practically ends the winter sport season. Nine of the Crimson sport teams play out of town, while the Indoor Athletic Building will house six contests. This has been the best season for attendance figures since the erection of the indoor building.

Decided improvement in the Harvard boxing, swimming and basketball teams has brought the increased attendance. The student body has awakened to the good showing of their fellow classmates, and new life is evident in Harvard Square.

Staff Photo

Charlie Hutter

Tomorrow afternoon there will be 16 wrestling bouts between Harvard and Yale, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. In the evening the varsity swimming team will meet Princeton, the basketball five will face Cornell, and freshman contests will fill out the schedule of events.

Away from Cambridge there will be four hockey games at New Haven, featured by the varsity affair. The boxing teams also match skill with the Eli and a representative team of athletes will compete at New York in the IC4A meet.

Quite enough activity for one university on one day.

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Here and There

Coach Edward J. Hickox, chairman of the New England Naismith fund drive, reports that the following seven New England colleges have contributed a total of $107 to the Naismith fund: Amherst, Boston University, Clark University, Massachusetts State, Massachusetts Technology, Springfield, and Williams . . . This will help to swell the total fund which is being reported to the national committee with the hope that Dr. and Mrs. Naismith will be able to attend the Olympic Games to see basketball inaugurated as an Olympic sport . . . Springfield's contribution was $1 for each year that basketball has been played . . . The Springfield College basketball team, definitely in the Olympic running, has elected Dick Hebard, class of 1937, captain for the coming season.

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N. E. Intercollegiate Swimming

Many New England college swimming teams have been preparing for the New England championships which will be held at Williamstown, March 13 and 14 . . . Jerry Tatton, following time trials yesterday, selected his freshmen medley relay team to represent Northeastern at the IC4A meet in New York tomorrow . . . The runners are Gregory Fawcett, former Lowell High captain, who will run the 200-meter leg, Allen Freeman, former Newton High runner, will lead off on the 800-meter leg; Bob Kiley, another Newton boy, tackles the 400-meter assignment and Andy Zamparelli will run the 1500 stretch . . . Husky varsity athletes making the trip are Allan Hakanson, Ray Henderson, Capt. Jim Sandler and Arthur Johnston . . . The Huskies will go to New York by boat, leaving this evening . . . The annual gymnastic meet between the Boston Y and M. I. T. fresnmen will be held tomorrow at 7 p. m. in Cambridge . . . Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. wrestlers will meet in Newton tomorrow for the annual two-state meet, which begins at 7:30.

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Ski Jumping Windup

No fewer than 10 leading Eastern ski jumpers will give ehibitions in the last scheduled meet of the season at the Ayer Ski Hill tomorrow and Sunday . . . Clown acts and practice jumping will start at noon each day . . . The serious jumping has been scheduled for 3 o'clock each afternoon . . . Joe Mangan and Glenn Cunningham will renew their track rivalry tomorrow night in the N. E. A. A. A. U. meet at Providence . . . The last half of the Commercial Amateur Hockey League schedule will be concluded this evening at the Boston Arena with four games . . . The Boston Maroons, champions of the first half, will meet the Shawmut Indians tonight hoping to keep their undefeated record . . . In the other games, the Boston Globe H. C. takes on the Herald-Traveler sextet; Employers Owls meet Spaulding Moss and Jackson-Curtis face Clarendon H. C. . . . The Arena program starts at 7:30.

Boston vs. Brockton

Swimming teams of the Boston and Brockton Y. M. C. A.'s will engage in a dual meet at the Huntington Avenue Branch pool tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. Vincent Wanton, manager of the Boston team, will be in charge.

Amusements

BOSTON

JOHN CRAIG'S COPLEY theatre
GHOST TRAIN
with
MARY YOUNG
CIR. 6919 Evgs. 8:30 Mat. TOMORROW 2:30
"Laughs, shivers chase each other"—Globe
Prices 55c to $2.20, Including Tax
LAST THREE TIMES

SHUBERT TONIGHT 8:30 Evgs. 55c to $2.75 Mats. Tom'w. Sat., 55c to $2.20
BURGESS MEREDITH in
Maxwell Anderson's WINTERSET
With MARGO

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Margaret ANGLIN in
The International Comedy Success
FRESH FIELDS
"A clever play with splendid dialogue and amusing situations."—The Monitor.
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way-40 St. Evgs 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fish—Inexpensive, Delicious—To Vary Spring Menu

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fresh Fish Well Cooked

Adds New Flavor to Meal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is an abundance of fresh fish on the market at this season of the year, so now is the time to vary our menus with this inexpensive and delicious food.

There are many delightful ways of serving sea food but the flavor of fish is often destroyed by incorrect methods of cooking and serving. Too much heat or too prolonged cooking render fish tough and unpalatable. When fish is sufficiently cooked the meat separates easily from the bone. The following guide indicates effective methods for preparing various kinds of fish:

BROILED—This is the best method for most fresh fish. If whole, the skin must be left on. Sprinkle prepared fish with salt and pepper. The less oily fish may be brushed with oil. Broil with flesh side up first, then turn and broil until skin is brown and crisp.

BOILED—This method may be used for strong-flavored fish. Tie fish in cheesecloth or parchment paper. Allow 10 minutes to the pound. Remove all scum as it rises.

STEAMED—Tie the prepared fish in cheesecloth or parchment paper and place in a pan in the steamer. The test is the same as for all fish; it is done when the flesh separates from the bone. Allow 15 minutes to the pound.

PLANKED—Planked fish service is suitable for any fish weighing three pounds or over. Shad, white fish, pike and trout are especially suitable for planking.

To prepare, split the fish and remove all the bones. Place on an oiled plank. The fish plank is an oval-shaped board about one inch thick made from birch or other suitable wood, with a deep groove around the edge. The board should be heated as much as possible without scorching after brushing all over with oil.

The fish is then placed upon the plank, skin side down. If not a fat fish, baste with a little melted butter or oil and sprinkle with salt and paprika. Place under the broiler burner with a medium high flame. A four-pound fish requires about 25 minutes. Grated cheese may be sprinkled over the planked fish about five minutes before removing from the broiler. Serve with a border of riced potatoes or potato roses put through a pastry bag.

FRIED (PAN)—Small fish (whole with heads and tails) and slices of fish (one inch thick) are best for pan-frying. Sprinkle prepared fish with salt and pepper. Cook plain or dip in cornmeal, flour, crumbs or beaten egg and crumb until lightly covered. Heat 2 tablespoons fat in saucepan. When hot, lay in fish and cook until well browned on both sides (3 to 5 minutes). Serve at once.

FRIED (DEEP FAT)—Small fish and slices of fish (fillets, steaks, cutlets) are often cooked in this way. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Egg and crumb each, dip in fritter batter, or roll in cornmeal or flour. Fry 5 to 7 minutes.

CREAMED—For creaming, freshly boiled fish, left-over fish, canned or salt fish should be flaked or broken rather small. Use equal amounts of prepared fish and Medium White Sauce. Add the fish to the hot sauce and reheat (about 5 minutes). If salt fish is used, cook in sauce for 10 minutes after freshening.

Selecting Fish

When buying fish its quality may be tested as follows: When pressed by the finger the flesh of good fish is elastic, firm and does not retain an indentation. The eyes are bright, gills are bright red, skin is shiny, the scales adhere to the skin, smell is fresh, and the fish will sink in water and muscular stiffness is evident to a certain degree. The supreme test is the flesh next to the backbone: if it is in good condition the fish is fresh. Because fish is very perishable, it is advisable to buy only one day's supply. As soon as frozen fish has been thawed out by standing in cold water it should be used, as it is then subject to rapid deterioration. Unfrozen fish should never be soaked as cut fish absorbs water rapidly and loses much of its flavor. Immediately after purchasing, wrap fish in wax paper or cover closely and place in coldest part of refrigerator.

Commercially quick frozen fish should not be thawed out in water as ordinary frozen fish. The packer's directions for care and preparation are printed on the carton and should be closely followed.

Cleaning Fish

Place fish on paper, cut a slit on the under side of the head and draw out all internal organs. Remove scales with a knife, beginning at the tail end. Incline the blade toward self to prevent scales from flying. Wipe fish inside and out with a cloth dampened in cold water. Use salt to remove blood. The head may be left on or cut off.

Fish Side Lights

1. Fish cooked in salted water with lemon juice or vinegar is sweeter, more tender and holds its shape when removed from the water. To one quart of water, add one tablespoon salt and three tablespoons vinegar.

2. Fish can be bought fresh, frozen, canned, pickled, dry, salted, smoked.

3. Salt fish must not be actually boiled, or it will toughen.

4. Fish is done when the flesh separates from the bone and when a milky substance no longer appears when a fork is inserted.

5. Fillets are pieces of fish from which the bones and skin have been removed. Fillets of large fish are sold as cutlets or steaks.

6. Allow ½ pound fish as purchased per person. One pound of fish without waste should yield about two cups when flaked.

7. To prevent fish from sticking to broiler, brush the fish as well as broiler with oil.

8. Salt removes the odor of fish from dishes, utensils and hands.

Baked Mackerel

Have
2½ pounds mackerel dressed for broiling. Remove backbone, retaining the tail. Break
3 cups soft bread crumbs and add with
1½ tablespoons minced onion
1½ tablespoons chopped green pepper
2 teaspoons chopped parsley
½ teaspoon celery salt
¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper and
1 tablespoon water to
1 beaten egg. Place fish in a greased shallow baking plan. Lay the dressing on the lower half of the fish and partially cover with the upper half. Arrange
3 slices of bacon diagonally over fish and dressing. Bake in a moderately hot oven (425° F.) for 30 minutes. Serve on a platter garnished with alternating rings of green pepper and sliced lemon.

Stuffed Baked Fillets

Sprinkle fillets of flounder or haddock with salt and pepper. Place a stuffing between fillets, arrange in a greased shallow pan and secure with toothpicks. Pour tomato soup over fillets and bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 30 minutes.

Planked Fish

Wash
3 to 4-pound haddock well—split and remove backbone.
Sprinkle with
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper. Heat plank thoroughly and grease well. Lay fish, skin side down, on plank. Pour
2 tablespoons vegetable oil and
2 tablespoons lemon juice over fleshy part of fish. Sprinkle with
½ teaspoon paprika. Place under broiler with medium high flame. Let cook until tender, about 25 minutes. Garnish with well seasoned mashed potatoes put through a pastry bag. Place under broiler until potatoes are lightly browned. Remove and garnish with lemon and parsley.

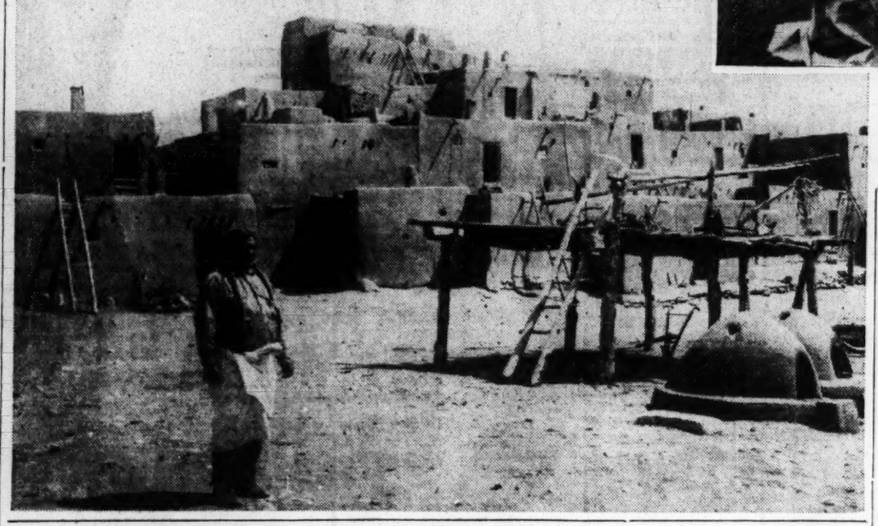
Baked Finnan Haddie

Soak
2 lbs. finnan haddie to remove some of the salt if desired; wipe dry. Place in a shallow baking dish and dot over with
4 tablespoons butter. Cut
½ red or green pepper in thin strips and slice
2 small onions very fine. Arrange on top of the fish with
3 tablespoons chopped parsley. Add
1½ cups milk, cover and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 1 hour. Serve with creamed potatoes. Six to eight servings.

Fish Cakes With Fried Pork

Cover
1 cup shredded salt codfish with cold water; bring to boil very slowly and simmer 5 minutes then drain. Combine with
2 cups riced potatoes, hot and seasoned with
¼ teaspoon pepper. Shape into flat cakes and roll in
1 cup fine corn flake crumbs. Fry
6 thin slices salt pork until crisp; remove from pan and brown the codfish cakes in the hot fat. Six servings.

BETTY WELLS



Publishers'

Homes of Many Lands for Your Collection

Here are more homes around the world to add to those printed Feb. 19. Upper left—Norway, a typical Lapplander summer shelter for hardy life in the northland. Right—India, among the Todas, a tribe in the Nilgiri Hills southwest of Madras. The huts are clay for coolness, strawbound with bamboo. Below—Southwestern United States, American Indian community house built of clay. The "beehives" are ovens.

Excavating The Commonplace

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FEW weeks ago I read in The Christian Science Monitor a story of the so-called "Dig of the Century." It was a tale of the unearthing of the ancient city of Antioch-on-the-Orontes. It brought to my memory a book in which I completely lost myself when a girl—"The Last Days of Pompeii."

I began to wonder why it is that we find so fascinating stories which tell about bringing to view objects which have been buried for centuries. Ruins of homes, temples, theaters, when exposed to our sight for the first time, seem to have an entirely different thrill for us than has the discovery of new devices or objects. It is, I suppose, because there is a certain strength and dependability attaching to those things which have lasted through the ages.

All of my earlier years were spent within sight of "Camel's Hump," a peak of the Green Mountains which, when seen from some angles, resembles what its name signifies. I never thought much about the mountain. It was to me just "Camel's Hump," much as wild flowers are "just weeds" to a man whom I know. And then a friend from the city, who was seeing it for the first time, became an "excavator." She unearthed for me the purple shadows which made imaginary packs on the humps of the beast of burden. She showed me how the camel almost seemed to move as we drove our sedate nag along the country roads. One cloudy day she exclaimed, "Oh look, the camel has lain down for a rest." Sure enough the clouds rested heavily on his humps, making it seem that he had sunk to the ground.

Another excavator walked into a dreary, viewless kitchen one day and saw a woman washing dishes at a sink which faced a dark wall dulled with years of smoke from a cook stove having poor drafts.

"Hum," said the excavator, as he went out of the room and took a walk around the outside of the house.

Before long a window was cut through that dismal wall over the sink, and a whole new world, which was not new at all—it had been there all the time—was unearthed. The glories of the rising sun poured into the room. An apple tree burst into bloom and showered soft pink petals against the window. Fresh breezes cleared the smoky air and a near-by river sang to the happy woman as she stood at the sink. For her that excavation undoubtedly constituted the "Dig of the Century."

The article in the Monitor which I have mentioned, said, "Located in the beautiful Orontes valley, surrounded by purple mountains, Antioch is a veritable archaeological paradise."

Situated, no matter where, and surrounded by mountains or brick blocks, every home constitutes an archaeological paradise if we will become excavators of the commonplace.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

GARDENING

Herbs for Flavor and Fragrance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN HERB garden can be made as attractive a feature of the home garden as the lily bed, the rose garden or the water-lily pool. The modern garden-loving housewife feels quite at peace during the winter months with the knowledge that she has a shelf full of intriguing containers filled with dried herbs grown in her own garden, and knows her sandwiches, her soups and salads, her jams and conserves which she serves for afternoon tea or Sunday night's suppers have a special spice and flavor to them. She will have great fun explaining to her friends her experimentings with all sorts of herbs grown in her very own garden.

Herbs used for flavoring and fragrance are easy to grow. They like a light, well-drained soil and a sunny position, except the mints which prefer a cool moist soil. All herbs can be raised from seed sown outdoors as soon as the frost is out of the ground, except the tarragons, which sets no seed, and angelica, which must be grown from fresh seed sown as soon as it ripens. Most of the herbs are at home in dry rocky soil and in the warm climate around the Mediterranean basin and the closer the gardener can approximate these growing conditions the better.

Plants which are constantly having their leaves pinched off, such as summer savory, tarragon and the basils will benefit from an occasional application of sheep manure stirred into the ground. Rosemary and sweet marjoram benefit by being started in a hot bed. This gives them a head start and enables them to reach maturity early enough to form strong bushy plants for cutting.

The herb enthusiasts find that the small plants do not take up much garden space. Two by four feet will be sufficient for each variety. Sweet marjoram, the basils, anise, coriander, thyme, fennel-flower and hyssop are pretty plants as well as aromatic and may be grown in the flower garden, or border the vegetable garden. The leaves and flowers of the cummin, parsley, coriander, anise, fennel, sweet cicely, lovage, and angelica (listed according to height, beginning with the lowest) are similar, since they are all of the parsley family, and make an attractive border starting with cummin in the front.

But an herb garden that is really an herb garden has a strong sentimental and romantic appeal. A little garden space laid out in rectangular beds which form a unified pattern edged charmingly with the munstead varieties of gray-leaved plants which in June and July are empurpled with little flowers is a delight. In the herb garden, too, for romance and sentiment and charm should be planted a few old-fashioned roses such as the Damask and Provence, the leaves of which figure in many old-time recipes; a few plants of Primula veris and Caryophyllus ruber (one of the ancestors of the modern pink); the Crocus sativus for the saffron which comes from its orange three-parted stigma, and lavender, of course, belongs in every herb garden. For beauty and fragrance sweet violets should find a place in the herb garden, as well as lemon verbena, rose and nutmeg geranium, the leaves of which tone up jams and jellies.

From 10 to 25 varieties will make an interesting and worth-while old-fashioned herb garden though some enthusiasts go in for as many as 70 varieties of these bewitching little plants. The time to harvest the herbs which are cut for their leaves or stems is when the flowers are about to open, for then the plants are richest in essential oils. Plants grown for their seeds are harvested when the seeds are ripe and before they drop on the ground. After drying the herbs are placed in air-tight containers and labeled. Dried herbs are as potent as fresh ones and are a great aid to the entertaining hostess when it is no longer possible to gather the fresh ones from her lovingly tended outdoor herb garden.

LOUISE S. MARSHALL

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Students Thank Chief For Talk on Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Chief Johnny Ballard, member of the Blackfeet tribe of the Fort Hall Indian reservation, who spoke before the student body of the Pocatello High School, recently, received a letter of appreciation from the students, through the Fort Hall agency headquarters.

With the aid of an interpreter, Chief Ballard explained that often the Indian youths were attracted to the city and urged that the white people set an example so the members of his race would readily know right from wrong. He expressed a desire for closer relationships between the Indian and white schoolchildren, referring to the high school students as the Indians "white brother."

The letter sent to Chief Ballard by the student body president, said, "Your talk was very interesting and instructive and gave us firsthand information on the relationship of the Indian and the white men. We are sure since your talk all members of the student body have thought often of the request you made to us, and are doing all in their power to make the Pocatello High School more enjoyable for the Indian students."

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Department Store Effort to End Garment Strike Forecast

Boston News Today

Workers on Post-Office Project Walk Out
Local WPA Situation Seems Tangled
136 Crates of Strawberries Come by Truck
Mansfield Starts Return From Florida
Statue of Revere Urged for State House

Strike:

Department Stores May Enter Peace Efforts

Entrance of Boston department store representatives into the efforts to bring peace to the garment industry was forecast today as plans for tomorrow's' conference to end the strike of 3500 workers proceeded.

Quiet picketing followed brief rioting this morning. Pieces of ice and burned-out photographers' flash bulbs hurtled through the air in the vicinity of the E. N. Marcus Dress Company, but the disturbance was quickly subdued by the police. One officer was injured.

P. A. O'Connell, department store head, declared this morning that "if the strike is not cleared up in two weeks, a great many shops will move to other cities." Mr. O'Connell said that he would not appear in behalf of the strikers at the conference tomorrow and that he did not know of any other department store heads who would do so.

Aside from the fact that any disturbance of this kind is a deterrent, Mr. O'Connell stated that the present walkout would not hurt Boston department stores since their heavy Easter orders could be supplied from New York.

Samuel Anzaldi, an Italian alien who lives in Dorchester, was arrested this morning for assault on William Goldston, a member of the radical squad of the police department. Arrested for assault on persons unknown were Jennie Bonomo, Anna Ghelfi, Samuel Snyder; Frank Catapano was arrested for throwing ice.

Later, in municipal court, ten strikers were found guilty by Judge Francis J. Good, of assault and battery. Nine were fined $10 and one, $25. All appealed their sentences and were released on $50 bail each.

Walkout:

Workers on South Station Post Office Building Quit

While garment workers were picketing in the Kneeland Street district, 80 of the 160 bricklayers and laborers working on the new South Station Post Office went on strike this morning. The 80 still working will join the strike tonight, it was reported today by the Boston Building Trades Council. Conditions which the strike seeks to remedy are methods of selecting foremen, overloading of stagings raised for the construction, and lack of sufficient guards about elevator wells.

The Building Trades Council announced that unless conditions were improved by this afternoon, all affiliated trades in this area will join the strike. They declare that the Great Lakes Construction Company of Chicago contracting the work, has been repeatedly asked to protect workers against hazards, but that such protection has not been given.

WPA:

Bay State Situation Shows Puzzling Features

Close upon the demand in Washington last night by Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan for "a complete nationwide investigation . . . of exploitation of human misery by Democratic politicians through the WPA," a summary review of conditions in Massachusetts today disclosed a situation apparently filled with paradoxes.

Some of these puzzling features of the Massachusetts situation today were:

1. After discharging three district administrators for not filling their quota of employees to bring the state total to 120,000, State Administrator Paul W. Edwards yesterday announced that 30,000 persons would be cut from WPA pay rolls by the end of June. Mr. Edwards had previously indicated that Massachusetts would not be affected by the order from Federal Chief Harry L. Hopkins that 700,000 WPA workers would have to be dropped.

2. Laurence Hansen — just discharged as director of the federal theater project in Massachusetts— said it costs $3000 a week to keep the company playing Maxwell Anderson's "Valley Forge" on the road, whereas at its performance in Fitchburg recently, the play took in $96. Hiram Motherwell, regional WPA drama director, denied Mr. Hansen's charges that the theater projects were a drain upon the taxpayer's money.

3. Illustrating how political aspects of the WPA enter the picture was the fact that Mr. Edwards was still serving as WPA chief here today. Mr. Edwards is regional examiner for the WPA, a more important post than being state administrator, but is forced to serve in dual capacity while various Democratic factions strive to agree on a successor.

Snow Removal and Zero Weather of Little Concern to This Group of Bostonians at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Joe Cronin, Manager of Boston Red Sox — Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield — William P. Long, Chairman of Boston Park Commission — Jimmy Foxx, New Red Sox First Baseman

Paul Revere:

Purchase by State Of Dallin Statue Urged

Belated honor to Paul Revere and to the sculptor who immortalized him in heroic model back in 1884 was paid today at a hearing before the legislative committee on State Administration at the State House. With no opposition voiced, enthusiastic endorsement was given to the proposal to appropriate funds for the purchase of the Cyrus Dallin statue, with ultimate decision to place it in some fitting place, possibly as balance to the Hooker statue in front of one wing of the State House.

Half a century ago, a movement was started here to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of Revere. The city gave its endorsement to a proposal to expend $25,000 and appropriated $5000 as its share, assuming the remainder would be raised by public subscription. A contest in which a number of noted sculptors took part was held and the judges astounded the art world when they awarded first place to a youth named Dallin, whose home was in Utah.

Appearing before the committee today, Mr. Dallin said:

"I had just come from Utah, a mere boy of 22 and had entered a competition for modeling a statue of Paul Revere. The city had agreed to sponsor a movement for the raising of the fund but a jealous competitor, through arousing public antagonism to me by calling attention to the fact that I came from the 'Godless city of Salt Lake,' was successful in thwarting it."

The sculptor said his model was now in a Washington Street studio. He said he considered the work his masterpiece and estimated that to complete the statue and place it would cost between $25,000 and $50,000.

Mayor:

He's Expected Back At His Office on Monday

While winter seemed reluctant to forsake Boston's environs today, and while 700 city employees and 500 welfare workers still busied themselves chopping ice and sprinkling sand, Mayor Mansfield was saying good-by to members of the Boston Red Sox baseball team, now training near St. Petersburg, Fla.

The Mayor, accompanied by Park Commissioner William P. Long, is scheduled to return to Boston Monday, after a month's absence. Perhaps reminiscent of the Florida heat, the Mayor will be greeted with Finance Commission charges that it has cost Boston more money to remove snow these last two winters than it did in all the 16 years preceding Mr. Mansfield's incumbency.

Discussion of Finance Commission charges in today's Up and Down Beacon Hill, This Page.

Strawberries:

Speedy Trip From Florida By Refrigerator Truck

Baseball news is not all that is coming out of Florida these days. Arriving in Boston from that sunny State today were 153 crates of fresh strawberries to delight those who especially like strawberry shortcake, sundaes—or just plain berries and cream.

They came via refrigerator truck, marking the first time, it was said, that strawberries have ever come to Boston in that manner. The truck covered the 1300-odd miles in 56 hours, exceptionally fast time when it is considered that trains take from 24 to 30 hours to travel similar distance.

Curley:

Revives His Proposal To Double the Track Fees

Governor Curley, who declared that if the Legislature refused to pass taxation legislation which he had submitted he would send it back, made good his threat today in announcing that he was sending a message reviving the bill, killed a week ago to double motortruck fees in Massachusetts. Return from such an increase is estimated at $1,250,000 to $1,400,000 annually.

"I cannot understand the attitude taken," said the Governor. "The trucks do a great deal of damage to our highways and the fees should be increased. States along our borders have legislation of the kind I propose in effect. For a full year, the fees I recommend would bring in revenue of $1,400,000."

Teachers:

Councilor Proposes Only Boston Residents

Boston residence for Boston schoolteachers came forward as an issue again today when word came that City Councilor John E. Kerrigan will introduce an order in City Council Monday calling upon the school committee to remove all teachers who are not residents of Boston and replace them with teachers who are.

Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson said that in view of the fine work done by Teachers College the committee should hire its graduates, many of whom are now said to be unemployed.

Councilor John McGrath will introduce a measure calling upon the school committee to assess nonresident teachers a part of their salaries.

College Heads Join in Pleas Against Oath

Crowd at Hearing Shows Attitude for Repeal Despite Heckling

Dr. Conant a Target

Dr. Neilson Also Is Brought Into Veiled Charges of Red Tendencies

Cross-examination to the point of personalities, heightened by innuendo and heckling which brought roars of laughter from an audience unquestionably in sympathy with the academic champions of the repeal of the teachers' oath law, marked the day-long hearing yesterday at the State House.

Five college presidents faced the cross-fire of questions and became the particular target for volleys from Representative Frederick T. McDermott of Medford. He singled out Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, and after extended examination demanded a "Yes or No" answer on whether the witness would permit a Communist to teach at Harvard. Dr. William Allen Neilson, president of Smith College, was laughingly forced to a disclaimer that he was a Communist in any way connected with the University of Moscow.

Less Personal

John A. Cousens, president of Tufts, Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and Dr. Bancroft Beatley, president of Simmons, had a less personal encounter in presenting their reasons for repeal. They were not forced to run the gantlet of opinion on a Communistic menace and severally recorded their opposition to the laws.

Dr. Cousens argued that since the oath had done no good, but had done harm, it should be repealed. Dr. Marsh presented committee members with a printed pamphlet expounding his views of last year on the oath in detail. Dr. Beatley said the law "had proved of no substantial value and should be repealed." Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton interjected, "That's a good argument, Dr. Beatley."

Uproarious Stage

The hearing reached an uproarious stage during the examination of Dr. Conant and drew a rebuke from Chairman Miles that garbled quotes from President Conant's remarks, interpreted by Representative McDermott that Dr. Conant would permit, under his plea for academic freedom, the teaching of overthrow of the government, be expunged from the record.

In the Harvard head's fine distinctions between free inquiry in search for truth and political action in the classroom, the committee became restless and Dr. Conant's shrug of his shoulders and his wan smile seemed to indicate that he felt his pleadings hopeless. He interspersed his remarks with bits of dry humor and occasional sarcasm and insisted that he permits professors to walk into classrooms and say what they believe to be right.

Teacher Freedom

"Are you telling the committee that you let your teachers go into a classroom and say what they like?" demanded Mr. McDermott.

"Yes. Certainly they do," answered Dr. Conant.

"Would you let a professor who is an avowed Communist have academic freedom? Teach what he likes? Answer that yes or no."

"Isn't that rather a hypothetical question?" asked Dr. Conant.

"No. Answer it yes or no. I am presenting a definite case to you."

Dr. Conant demurred, maintaining that such a question could not be answered yes or no.

Highlights of Hearing

While verbal passages were highlights at the hearing, the solidarity of the opposition to the law was impressive. The list of speakers for repeal—80 or more—would indicate that the hearing might continue for weeks when resumed next Tuesday.

Twenty-one thousand members of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation were recorded for repeal by Hugh Nixon, secretary. The 22,000 members of the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers' Association were likewise recorded by Mrs. Paul Kelsey, president of the association.

Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the Massachusetts state branch of the A. F. of L., placed 75,000 members of that organization on record for repeal and a letter from William Green, president of the A. F. of L., placed the entire membership of the national body as favoring the repeal of laws of loyalty oaths for teachers.

Bangor Airport To Be Enlarged For Big Planes

City Votes to Raise Not More Than $30,000 to Get WPA Project

Land Is Promised

Will Put Maine City in Line for Possible Port of Entry for Overseas Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, March 6—Citizens of this city in a town meeting last night cast their eyes on the future of air commerce, decided that it looked bright, so favored improvement of the airport that the city may play an improved role in air transport.

The resolution adopted at the special "town meeting" favors an appropriation of not more than $30,000 to improve Godfrey Field. This is more than was actually needed since the city's share will be $17,000 the rest to be supplied by the Federal Government in a WPA project.

Bangor Had to Act

The favoring resolution came after officials of the Boston-Maine Airways serving Bangor declared that Bangor must either provide an adequate airport or be erased from the air-mail passenger and express maps of the country. The line is preparing to install high speed transport planes which would place Bangor within 190 minutes from Boston by air.

It was pointed out these high-speed planes require runways of adequate length for safe operation, a feature which Godfrey Field does not now possess. Air-lines officials also pointed out that other cities along tht line such as Portland, Augusta and Waterville had improved their fields to such an extent that these planes could be operated at their airports with safety.

Would Take Second Place

The alternative facing Bangor citizens if they did not improve their air field would be the selection of Waterville, for instance, as a terminal city of the air line, and operation to Bangor of a shuttle air service by slower planes in order to fulfill the mail contract.

From this dismal prospect, Paul Collins, president, and Samuel J. Solomon, vice-president of the Boston-Maine Airways, painted an excellent picture of Bangor's future with an adequate airport, at Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs meetings. He stated that Bangor with an adequate terminal would logically be the airport of entry in the United States for transatlantic air mail, passenger and express commerce.

Says Oversea Service Near

Transatlantic air service, Mr. Collins pointed out, is not in the distant future. The shortest route, he stated, was from Ireland to Halifax. Bangor is the largest nearest American city to the maritime capital. Improvements of its airport therefore, he stressed, would be an investment in the city's air future.

New England aviation observers also interpreted these statements of Mr. Collins as revealing the Boston-Maine Airways' willingness to open the lapsed air-mail contract between Boston and Halifax which would provide a direct air mail, passenger and express connection from New England to Europe.

Calls for $97,000 Outlay

The contract, of which the Boston-Bangor portion is now operated by Boston-Maine Airways, is still held by Pan American Airways, for whom it was originally granted. After a summer of operation in 1931 Pan American dropped its maritime province service.

The airport program for Bangor calls for an expenditure of $97,000, of which the Government would ask only $29,000 from the city. The cash share of the contract would be about $17,000 and Bangor would supply the remainder in labor and materials.

City Offered Land

The present owner of the airport property, airways officials said, has tentatively agreed to deed 68 acres of land to the city, sufficient for two runways, one 3000 feet long and 500 feet wide and the other 2500 feet long and 500 feet wide. Deeding this area to the city enables the municipality to apply for public funds since Government money cannot be employed on private contracts.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

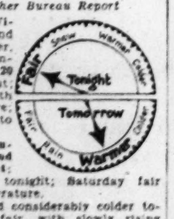
Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder, with lowest temperature near 28 degrees tonight. Saturday fair, with rising temperature; moderate west to northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday fair with rising temperature.

Maine: Fair and considerably colder tonight; Saturday fair, with slowly rising temperature, in the west portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and considerably colder tonight, Saturday increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds, diminishing by tonight and becoming southeast or south Saturday; weather fair tonight and Saturday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	27	Minneapolis	8	4
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	54	56
Chicago	14	14	New York	28	28
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	32	36	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	60	60	St. Louis	24	24
Kansas City	28	28	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	34	36
Miami	66	66			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. March 6.
B—Minimum March 5.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:29 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Saturday, 10:45 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:16 p. m.

Bill Protects Newspapermen's Sources in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6—Rhode Island newspaper men a week ago were threatened with the loss of police news and privilege of printing rogues' gallery pictures and being prevented from examination of "personal property" of town and city department, by an act introduced in the General Assembly by Democratic Floor Leader James H. Kiernan of the House of Representatives.

The measure, which was said to have been prompted because certain newspapers had criticized the Democratic Administration, has been destroyed by its sponsor and now a complete about-face has been made. Another bill which would protect newspaper men in their news gathering is being considered today by the legislators.

The bill which was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Albert A. Soriero, Democrat, one of Mr. Kiernan's chief lieutenants, would not only protect the reporters from being forced to reveal the sources of their information, but would restrict examination of clergymen and public officers concerning similar confidences.

Bill Changed

Representative Soriero introduced a bill somewhat similar during the early days of the session, and it was sent to the Judiciary Committee, headed by Representative Kiernan, where it was changed and presented in the form which outlawed the press and originated a storm of protest. This measure was commonly known as the Kiernan bill.

Most of the new sections in the bill introduced yesterday is a codification of procedure now generally followed in courts but not actually written into law. The aim of the bill, he said, is to group under the general heading of "privileged communications" all such procedure.

Representative Soriero pointed out that although the courts do not compel attorneys to disclose certain confidential information received from clients or oblige clergymen to divulge matters told in confession or otherwise privately the state law has no explicit prohibition against the taking of such testimony.

Public Officer

The section on public officers, as written in the proposed law and modeled after similar legislation in California, is: "A public officer cannot be examined as to communications made to him in official confidences when the public interest would suffer from the disclosure."

When questioned by newspapermen whether the above provision would not open a wide abuse if public officers made a general practice of demanding immunity from testifying about their official conduct, Mr. Soriero said that the section was designed only for legitimate matters, and, in any event, would be at the discretion of the court.

Fin Com Turns Its Guns on Snow Removal Again

Up and Down Beacon Hill

It would seem almost impossible for the Finance Commission to resist temptation of periodically reopening its inquiry into the Mansfield administration's way of handling the snow removal. Thus day before yesterday, in the commission's rooms on School Street, the two months old charges of extravagance and inefficiency were brought out again and dusted off to be directed against the Mansfield administration.

In a comparison of snow removal costs for the past two decades, the commission came to the conclusion that in the last two years the city has spent as much for snow removal as it did for the 16 years included in the three Curley and one Nichols administration. This conclusion was, however, promptly ridiculed by City Auditor Charles E. Fox, who revealed that prior to 1931 snow removal costs were entered in the city's budget under four different headings. Thus, he said, the commission had taken into consideration but a portion of the costs during the Curley and Nichols administration.

$1,117,000 for Removal

Granting that $1,117,000, the amount spent in 1935 by the city for snow removal, is a large figure, yet it should be borne in mind, friends of the Mayor hastened to point out, that it is only very recently that the public's attitude toward snow removal has become as exacting as it now is.

Until a very few years ago snow removal was a haphazard affair, with the streets lying clogged with snow, even after a moderate storm, for days at a time. The snow removal equipment was limited and not very expensive to operate.

Now, however, the public has come to demand immediate clearance of the streets no matter how severe the storm may have been. A delay of even 24 hours in cleaning some back and comparatively unimportant street raises, it is pointed out, a storm of protest and the city is accused of inefficiency and maladministration. While the majority of citizens are thus demanding instant service on all of the city's some 900 miles of streets, they are themselves, perhaps unwittingly, greatly adding to the difficulties of the snow removal forces.

Autos Complicate Tasks

The press of automobiles on the streets of the city has become so great that a large number of them are forced to park by the side of the road, and anyone who has seen a five- or ten-ton snow plough try to maneuver around a parked auto can understand the added burden to quick service which this entails.

While demanding quicker service on the part of the snow removal forces, certain sections of the city, notably the Back Bay and the South End, now demand that the Public Works Department clean out alleys and unaccepted streets, which do not actually come under the city's jurisdiction. By law the persons living on these alleys are required to clear them themselves. Formerly, Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carven has said, they all contributed a small sum and hired a private contractor to do the job. Now, however, they demand that the city forces clear them, and at the same time complain if there is any delay in gathering up ashes and garbage.

Relief Project

Perhaps the most important consideration in the city's recent change toward the cost of snow removal is that it is now considered to be an important form of relief for the unemployed of the city. When a storm of any proportion now strikes the city the Public Works Department and the contractors working for the city hire as many men as they possibly can find work for.

An observation of these relief workers at their task reveals why the city finds it so costly to hire them. It is difficult work and their progress at the unaccustomed work is naturally slow. Yet with the tremendous relief burden now being borne by the city, it is felt necessary to employ them.

A final reason for the expense of this work during the past two or three years, it is brought out, undoubtedly lies in the severity of the storms. Last year and the year before several severe storms fell, and snowed the city under before the snow-fighting forces could be mobilized. Afterwards came freezing days and the difficulty of removal was tripled.

With the purchase by the city of $675,000 worth of snow-removal equipment, including rapid snow loaders and high power plows, the annual snow expense to the city should be reduced considerably.

J. G. H.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"WINTERSET" (Shubert). Fifth play in the series presented by The Theatre Guild and the American Theater Society. Starring Burgess Meredith and Margo. Written by Maxwel Anderson and produced by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." Fenway: 1:26, 4:17, 7:08, 9:59. Paramount: 10:17 a. m., 1:07, 3:58, 6:49, 9:40. Also "The Voice of Bugle Ann," with Lionel Barrymore, Maureen O'Sullivan and Eric Linden. Fenway: 12:10, 2, 5:52, 8:43. Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24.

BOSTON—"Muss 'Em Up," with Preston Foster, Margaret Callahan and Ralph Morgan. 10:54 a. m., 1:43, 4:31, 7:40, 10:29. Stage: Broadway's Hollywood Cabaret Revue featuring Lew Parker and his playmates.

METROPOLITAN—The Dionne Quintuplets in "The Country Doctor," with Jean Hersholt and others. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Regis Toomey, with a special musical revue.

TREMONT—Rudy Vallee in "Sweet Music," with Ann Dvorak. 10:23 a. m., 1:22, 4:57, 8:22. Also "Forsaking All Others," with Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. 9, 11:58 a. m., 3:21, 7:44, 10:11.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10:20 a. m., 12:38, 3:56, 7:06, 9:58.

EXETER—"Hitch Hike Lady," with Alison Skipworth. 2:16, 5:45, 9:26. Also: "A Tale of Two Cities." 3:26, 7.

FINE ARTS—"Sialom," a ski picture taken in 86 Mortis, featuring Gyzzi Lantschner, Walter Rimi and Hella Hartwich. 2:56, 4:56, 6, 7:56, 9:56. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travelogue picture on "Paris." "The Perfect Tribute." "Ice Cut-Ups," also latest newsreels.

MAJESTIC—"Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:53, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

MODERN—"Strike Me Pink," with Eddie Cantor. 10:40 a. m., 1:56, 5, 8:10. Also "The Petrified Forest." 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. Tomorrow: Ben Lyon and Joan Marsh in "Dancing Feet." Also, "I Conquer the Sea," with Steffi Duna and Stanley Morner.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Costello Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

UPTOWN—"Melody Lingers On," with George Houston and Josephine Hutchinson. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 1, 4, 7, 10. Tomorrow: "The Milky Way," with Harold Lloyd. Also "The Grand Exit."

UNIVERSITY—"A Tale of Two Cities." 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Another Face," with Wallace Ford. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 1:30, 4:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also "His Night Out." 2, 5, 8.

Music

BROWN HALL (New England Conservatory of Music) — Pianoforte recital by Palmyra da Camara.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor, Roxbury High School of Practical Arts, Greenville and Winthrop Streets, 7:30.

ROSLINDALE WPA CONERT—Orchestra, Abert Holmes, conductor, Washington Irving School, Poplar and Florence Streets, 7:30.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor, 29 Montgomery Street, 7:30.

HYDE PARK WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor, Metropolitan and Central Avenues, 8.

JORDAN HALL—Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Paul Cherkassy, guest conductor, 8:15.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Second in a series of lectures on "Work Custom and Relief in Rural Ireland," by Dr. Conrad Maynadier Arensberg of Harvard University, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show. Final performances of "The Swan," 71 Chestnut Street, 8:00. Matinees tomorrow, 3.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Council meeting, 3 Joy Street, 8:15.

Radio Programs On Page 11

REPERTORY THEATER—Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princess Ida," presented by the B. U. Gilbert and Sullivan Association, 8.

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Address on "Selection and Placement of Teachers," by Ernest R. Caverly, superintendent of schools in Brookline, 7:15.

NEWTON AND WELLESLEY GARDEN CLUBS—Lecture on "Romance in the Commonplace," by Prof. Norman McClintock, Angier School, Waban, 8.

MASS. TEACHERS FEDERATION—World Friendship dinner. Address on "What Is Happening in Europe and What It Means to America," by Alden G. Alley, City Club, 6:30.

KIWANIS CLUB — Dinner, Hotel Touraine, 6:30.

Tomorrow

Music

SANDERS THEATER—Last of the Saturday Morning Concerts for Juniors. Instrumental music played by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Russell Ames Cook, conductor and commentator, 10:30 a. m.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Vincent Van Gogh," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Educational film, "Four Seasons in Japan," including festivals, religious rites, games and industries. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:32 train to North Lexington. Four mile walk, visiting so-called paint mine.

JORDAN HALL—"Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates," presented by Clara Tree Major, 10:30 and 2:15.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Address on "Do We Face Fascism in America?" by Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, 3 Joy Street, 1.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at South Station for 1:20 train to Riverside. Walk along Western Aqueduct and back. Also meet at 2 at door of Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology on Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, for natural history survey.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Address on "Protectionism as the Forerunner of the Planned Economy," by Prof. Earl M. Winslow, formerly of Tufts College, 6 Boylston Place, 3.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "England and the New King," by Mrs. A. J. George, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

WEST QUINCY WPA DRAMATICS—Boston WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Circus." Cyril P. Morrissette Unit, American Legion, Miller Street, 2:30.

Harvard Continues To Steer Course By Charter of 1650

Harvard's charter of 1650—the oldest college charter in America—conferred many privileges upon the struggling institution, Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard's official historian, reveals in "Harvard College in the Seventeenth Century," a volume of the tercentenary history, just issued.

Besides exempting the college property from taxation, it exempted the personal property of both students and faculty from "toll customes and excise." The latter were also exempt from the burdens of civil office, military training, and the nightly turn at watching and warding against fires, night prowlers and Indians.

The charter of 1650, issued to a college of about 60 members, still serves as the constitution and frame of government of a university with some 1700 officers and 8000 students. The corporation was given "perpetual succession," and the President and Fellows of Harvard College are easily the oldest corporation in North America operating under their original grant.

Firm to Open Gymnasium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE, Mass., March 6—The Chicopee Manufacturing Company is to remodel the former machine shop of the Chicopee Falls plant into a modern gymnasium and basketball court for its employees. Shower baths and locker rooms will be provided. The remodeling is in line with the recently adopted company policy of encouraging recreational and social activities among its employees.

Quoddy Engineer 'Arranges' Sale Of Its Entire Output

EASTPORT, Maine, March 6 (AP)—Dexter P. Cooper, designer of the $36,000,000 Quoddy Project, says he has arranged sale of "all the power Quoddy can produce under the present plans."

One of the principal questions asked by those unfriendly to the project has been how to dispose of its product.

Mr. Cooper declined to say with whom he made the arrangements. His job as special consultant on the project's administrative staff was to find a market for the tide-harnessing development's output.

That output he said, would be about 26,000,000 kilowatt hours annually, and pointed out that Quoddy could be developed on a far larger scale than as undertaken by the Federal Government.

The project, rapidly nearing the major construction stage, now employs about 3000 men, mostly relief cases. Construction to date has consisted chiefly of preliminary work. Lieut.-Col. Philip B. Fleming, army engineer in charge, expects to begin work on the principal dam structures in April.

President Roosevelt has allotted $7,000,000 from last year's $4,800,000,000 relief appropriation to Quoddy. Engineers estimate more than $5,250,000 already has been obligated.

Mr. Cooper's announcement, made at a meeting of Eastport and Calais businessmen, came as Quoddy's financial future lay before Congress. A $29,000,000 grant for Quoddy and five other projects was cut from the War Department bill by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida, interested chiefly in the Florida ship canal, one of the five, has sought to reinsert the grant when the bill comes to the Senate.

Maine congressional members, admittedly fearful of congressional opposition to the project, decided recently to do nothing about the Fletcher amendment until it actually is before the Senate.

Twenty Colonial Houses Soon to Go Up in Reading

Twenty Colonial homes in the $8000-$9000 class are scheduled for building in the Westwood Park development in the center of Reading, one mile from the station, according to announcement today by the Rodney W. Long Housing Corporation of Cambridge. It was one of the season's most ambitious housing announcements.

These houses will contain six rooms and a game room, tile bath, first-floor lavatory, oil-steam heat, two fireplaces, and attached, heated, one-car garage. The lots exceed 10,000 square feet.

The development is expected to add $150,000 in taxable property to the town of Reading.

Douglas Indicted On Larceny Charge

George A. Douglas, Boston attorney, disbarred last January, was indicted by the Suffolk County Grand Jury today for larceny of $10,214 from the estate of Henry H. Nelson, patient at Grafton State Hospital. He will be arraigned next week on charges of using the money for his own purposes.

Mr. Douglas came to public attention during the recent Millen-Faber trial, when he served as attorney for Norma Millen.

Surry Police Get 'Reckless'

SURRY, N. H., March 6 (AP)—Surry's police department has asked for a 1936 appropriation five times larger than last year's expenditures. But the townsfolk aren't perturbed because the department spent only $1 in 1935—for the care of a single transient.

School Course in Camping Urged as Crime Deterrent

Organized camping as an integral part of public school systems is the basic approach to a national program for combating crime at its source—youth delinquency, L. B. Sharp, New York camp supervisor, told the American Camping Association at the Hotel Statler today.

The organized camp movement which has grown in leaps and bounds in recent years, he said, is the tangible something that federal and state criminologists are looking for as a basis for building a new national crime prevention machinery.

To get away from regimentation which he believed has been injected into public school systems, Mr. Sharp would have summer camps operated as noncompulsory units of school systems, where youth would be guided, but not forced into the channels of useful citizenry.

Must Know How Act

The inability of criminologists to challenge crime problems effectively, the camp expert declared, is due largely to indecision as to which foot to put forward first.

With camping having proved itself a bulwark against youth delinquency over the past 50 years, he said, there need be no such indecision as to where to start building against crime. Under state and federal supervision, he added, camping could strike a much more telling blow for crime prevention.

The home and the school, Mr. Sharp continued, have failed to combat youth delinquency because they do not provide the continual supervision necessary to sustaining the interest of youth in useful occupations. This the camp does, he held, by providing close supervision over an unbroken period of time.

During a three-month camp session, the expert pointed out, youth puts in 2¼ times as many hours under supervision than he does during the entire public school sessions of nine months. One reason he held for the failure of schools to curb effectively youth delinquency was "regimentation" under which youth is confined within four walls, goes and comes by time-clock, and studies what he is told to study, Mr. Sharp said.

Camp life, he described as the reverse of regimentation with no walls, and with only reasonable restrictions upon a youth's natural inclinations to study and play as he desires.

Education Too Vague

"The nation has said that youth must be educated out of the channels of idleness which breed crime," said Mr. Sharp. "But there has been too much vagueness surrounding the word education. Applied by the camp, education means consecutive leadership, an intimate study of the youth and no loopholes through which the youngster can get away from careful and sympathetic guidance.

"Camping cannot substitute the school but it can supplement the school by giving youngsters the opportunity to put theory into practice. Camps are schools of experience. And I am ready to be challenged on my statement that camping goes much farther than any public school goes in modern education.

Proves Its Efficacy

"Camping provides the evidence of its utility in crime prevention by constructive changes in the makeup of thousands of youngsters on record."

The other speaker on the morning's program was Dr. Douglas Thom of Tufts College, whose subject was. "Camping as a Socialized Experiment."

Officers re-elected by the several hundred delegates of the American Camping Association in attendance today were Herbert H. Twining, of Ann Arbor, Mich., president; W. H. Wones of Milwaukee, treasurer.

They Advise Wilds to Tame Wild Youth

By a Staff Photographer

J. Halsey Gulick
President, New England Section, and Chairman, Convention Committee

Herbert H. Twining
President, American Camping Association

W. H. Wones
Treasurer

Behind the Microphones

Ben Hadfield, veteran WNAC and Yankee network announcer, today received the compliments of his fellow workers and radio circles in Boston upon the anniversary of his tenth year with the station and network. That makes him the oldest announcer in Boston in point of continuous service.

Mr. Hadfield started in with WNAC back in 1926, only two years after the station began operation. Its studios were then in a little alley off Winter Street, Boston, known as Winter Place, and the transmitter and antenna were located on the roof of the Shepard Store in Boston. In those days, he said, when we caught him in a moment between announcements, there were only 14 people on the WNAC staff. Today, in the network headquarters in Kenmore Square, which supplys programs to 10 stations in New England, there are about 150 people employed. WNAC ha ssince graduated from the 500-watt class into a 1000-watt transmitter out at Squantum.

Back in those days, Mr. Hadfield said, an announcer ran the whole show, pushing buttons, placing artists before the microphone, hooking up his own microphone and "balancing up" the orchestras and vocal groups. Today, he says, an announcer has nothing to do but read script, make sure of his cue lines, and the technical staff does all the changeovers.

Mr. Hadfield had stage training and stock experience when he came to WNAC. He lives in Somerville. His favorite actor is Lionel Barrymore, he likes baseball and ice cream and has a modest ambition to be one of the outstanding announcers on the Yankee Network.

Beatrice Lillie

Beatrice Lillie, "Aunty Bea," will make her final guest star appearance with the "Flying Red Horse" program, WNAC, 8 p. m., tonight, before going on tour with the musical revue "At Home Abroad." Walter Woolf King will be master of ceremonies as usual, supported by two vocal ensombles and Freddie Rich's Orchestra. With Miss Lillie's departure this program which has had difficulty in keeping a headliner star is once more faced with finding a popular lead who is also not in a traveling mood.

o o o

Little Theater

The Little Theater Off Times Square, mythical location of the "First Nighter" sketches, WEEI, 10 p. m., which has always come from Chicago, now moves to Hollywood, from where it will be heard tonight. Don Ameche, certainly one of the most popular romantic leads on the radio, is evidently good film material and will be making his debut in pictures. Betty Lou Gerson, First Nighter feminine lead, will also be heard from Hollywood, while Arthur Jacobson and Don Briggs, now film players, both of whom have played formerly in the radio program, will reappear in the cast. The play tonight is "Michael O'Rourke, Civil Engineer."

Joe Cook Is Back

Joe Cook, to whom has fallen the task of inaugurating many network shows, performs that role again with Richard Himber and his orchestra, WNAC, 10 p. m. The Himber program which has never gone in for guest artists, previously has apparently taken up this policy with Joe Cook.

Mr. Cook, who has experienced trouble in getting started on the networks, has, we believe, one of those comic arts, which will be more fully recognized when television arrives. His comedy, which tends to be tiresome now, plus his Rube Goldberg inventions, will no doubt line up better visually.

Musical Art Program

The Musical Art Quartet will be featured on NBC Music Guild period tonight, in its late evening period, WEEI, 10:30 p. m. The quartet will perform Beethoven's Third Quartet in C Major, Opus 59, in four movements. Quartet members are Sascha Jacobsen and Paul Bernard, violinists; Louis Kievmann, violist, and Nario Romaet-Rosanoff, cellist.

Saturday Programs

Saturday brings in its train some excellent programs of music from the networks. The first of these will be the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society's Children's Concert, conducted by Ernest Schelling, WNAC, 11 a. m. Gladys Swarthout will be soloist and will sing "Knowest Thou the Land," from Thomas's "Mignon." Mr. Schelling's program will be featured by Roy Harris's tone poem "Johnny Comes Marching Home." The juvenile audience will then sing the old air "Johnny Comes Marching Home" and Mr. Schelling will point out the work Mr. Harris has done to transcribe this old tune for the orchestra. Other compositions to be played by the orchestra will be Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," Mary Howe's "Sands," Eichheim's "Siamese Sketch" and Debussy's nocturne "Fetes."

For opera on Saturday, radio's Metropolitan Opera "subscribers" will hear a rarity, Beethoven's "Fidelio," which will be given its radio première, WBZ and WEEI, 1:55 p. m. This is the noted work for which Beethoven wrote the "Overtures Leonore." Kirsten Flagstad will also be heard in her first non-Wagnerian role at the Metropolitan.

For the radiocast portion of its concert the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be heard in Bruckner's celebrated Seventh Symphony, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting, WBZ, 3:15 p. m.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conducting, WAAB, 3:15 p. m., will play Schubert's Symphony No. 10 in C Major, the composer's last. Other noteworthy compositions on the Chicago program are five of Brahms's "Hungarian Dances, No. 17 to 21," and the "Infernal Dance," "Berceuse" and "Finale" of Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite. A. D. H.

What's Going On in the Arts

Chardon String Quartet

UNDER the auspices of the Longy School of Music, the Chardon String Quartet gave the fourth and final concert of its present series in Paine Hall, Harvard College, last night, with Georges Laurent, flutist, and Aurelio Giorni, pianist, as assisting artists. The program opened with Schubert's D minor Quartet ("Death and the Maiden") and closed with the Brahms Piano Quintet, Op. 34, in F minor (not F major as listed on the program). Between the two was placed a pair of compositions by Mr. Giorni—an Intermezzo for flute, cello and pianoforte, and a set of Variations concertante "on the Grenadier Theme," for flute, violin, cello and pianoforte—listed as first performances hereabouts.

With each hearing of the great Schubert D minor Quartet it becomes more apparent that the music belongs among those few works in this form designated as imperishable; and beside it should be placed the equally great Brahms F minor Quintet. Expert program making brought the pair together for this final concert, during which the Chardons revealed some of the best playing they have done this season, not excepting their work in the Brahms A minor Quartet a few weeks ago. Without disparaging their performance of the Andante con moto of the Schubert, one may take issue with them on the tempo, which was swifter than the dignity of the theme warranted. Possibly the players wished to avoid the pitfall of sentimentality, a wholly commendable desire. Otherwise, the performance was thoroughly enjoyable.

Mr. Giorni is a better pianist than composer, if one must judge by the works performed last night. While there is a brevity about his writing that is commendable, there is also a certain dryness which does not tend to hold one's interest, although his compositions were heartily applauded. In the Brahms, however, he revealed a brilliant musicianship and united with the string players to give a really virtuoso performance of this Op. 34, at the conclusion of which the audience stood for several minutes and applauded, a deserved recognition of talent.

G. M. S.

Doll and Richards

PORTRAITS by John Young-Hunter are on view at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. The list of sitters is impressive, including persons who are oft heralded for wealth or personal accomplishment.

Mr. Young-Hunter was born in Glasgow, but he has resided for many years in America. Portraiture in his hands is a likeness of the model, enhanced not by accents and tasteful patterns, but by the observing transliteration of details of costume. Mr. Young-Hunter attends to the one responsibility of making an agreeable, faithful representation. And no doubt he hits off the proper characterization in the majority of canvases, for he is in the John Sargent tradition, which is attentive to that one consideration. But as years pass, we seem to feel that this mode proves less efficient, that the shadows are less articulate, more intrusive. Photography has improved, and furnishes us adequately with this type of portraiture; painting, too has taken on new responsibilities and new qualities.

Even when this painter does a good job, as in some of the canvases, it is ungrateful, for the method and the manner and the flattery have become dated. These are days of romantic realism. It is what Mr. Young-Hunter suppresses (in the pursuit of beauty) and Vincent Van Gogh emphasizes that holds the imagination in this decade.

Guild of Boston Artists

There is a miscellaneous exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. Portraits and still-lifes and outdoor scenes are visualized in the modes for which the Guild is noted. Of outstanding interest is a still-life by George L. Noyes, a portrait in the better style of Edmund C. Tarbell, a portrait by Marie Danforth Page, a wintry scene by Aldro T. Hibbard and a landscape by William Kaula. Examples of the perfected, enameled craftsmanship of William Paxton and Ives Gammell provide an inevitable contrast with colleagues of thick and approximate brushwork. D. A.

Notes of the Dance

PAULINE CHELLIS, assisted by her group, will give a lecture-demonstration for the Parent-Teachers Association in Mattapan, on Wednesday, March 11. On Tuesday, March 24, she will appear in a solo recital at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Miriam Kornfield, whose recital at the Lee Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. Building on Clarendon Street will take place on Tuesday evening, March 10, is a present pupil of Edouard du Buron's and a former pupil of the Braggiotti and Dana Sieveling schools.

The Contemporary Dance Group has secured the Repertory Theater for its presentation of the New Dance League of New York in two performances, Friday and Saturday evenings, April 10 and 11.

The Hindu dancer, Mona Rani, will appear in Jordan Hall on Tuesday evening, in a program of native dances and music, the latter provided by Hindu musicians.

As on tour, "Want Ads" and "Fridolin on the Road" constitute the program to be offered by Trudi Schoop and her Comic Ballet in Symphony Hall on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon of next week.

New Motion Pictures

OUTSTANDING among the new motion pictures of the week is "The Voice of Bugle Ann," on view at the Paramount and Fenway theaters. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has faithfully transferred to the screen the striking story by MacKinlay Kantor. Whether the story itself appeals to you depends perhaps upon whether you're fond of dogs. But even a person who prefers cats must admire the production.

Lionel Barrymore submits one of his major impersonations as Spring Davis, who thinks it only natural to shoot a man who he believes has killed his favorite hound. Dudley Digges and Charles Grapewin are of valuable assistance, and Maureen O'Sullivan and Eric Linden try to seem as much as possible like members of the hunting set of the Missouri hill country. The film did not escape one Hollywoodish touch, however. Mr. Barrymore, on trial for his life, entertains the courtroom with a recital of Senator Somebody-or-other's famous eulogy of Man's Best Friend. Otherwise the direction is good.

The other picture on the bill is "The Story of Louis Pasteur," starring Paul Muni, which was recently seen at the Metropolitan.

At the RKO-Boston, the new picture is "Muss 'Em Up," a violent and confused crime-mystery piece, starring Preston Foster and Margaret Callahan. The stage show, entitled, "Broadway Hollywood Cabaret Revue," presents Lew Parker as its star.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when the postman begins depositing those large, crisp, expensive-looking envelopes in our mail box; the kind of envelopes that we know, from past experience, means but one thing . . . another wedding present!

Consequently, we've been doing some advance gift-looking, and we now know just about where everything is located, so we'll be able to swoop down on it with but a few days' notice.

We've seen so many brides look at a wedding present with that perplexed sort of "well, it's perfectly lovely, but when shall I use it, and why didn't she buy me a can-opener" expression, that our selections are, for the most part quite practical. And not one of the nine ladies or the seven pairs of silver candlesticks she receives will be ours.

Steuben Glass

Along with everything else that comes under the heading of wedding gifts, we found a generous choice of Steuben glass at Shreve, Crump & Low's . . . Boylston at Arlington Street. This handwrought glass fairly sparkles; it's so clear. And although made up into bowls, bookends, compotes, pitchers and table decorations, we were immediately drawn to the exceptionally stalwart looking, tall vases. Because they're plenty long enough to accommodate the kind of a massive bunch of long-stemmed flowers one brings in from the country . . . only to find that, with the exception of six milk bottles, there's nothing in the house that will hold them! This particular vase is $7.50, but typical for the more inexpensive Steuben glass is a wide mouthed, six-inch vase for only $4.50.

Artistry in Lamps

We've always admired Carbone's . . . 342 Boylston Street . . . for their simplicity. This same expression holds true in their lamps; even those that are now being offered from $7.50 to $16.50.

There is (or there was) a choice of at least 100, and every lamp was created right there in their studios; the handmade shades were designed by their artists, and the bases, if we know our materials, are of imported majolica, which is a fine, soft-enameled kind of pottery. These are really ultra-special, and we understand that they may be had for this price only until March 14.

Tablecloths

When we see a handmade tablecloth (68x86) for as little as $10.95 we usually take advantage of it. Especially if it has a hard twist to it, such as those shown by Esther Abelson in her shop at 298 Boylston Street. She seems to specialize in particularly attractive tablecloths, napkins, place mats and dainty guest towels, and the prices are equally attractive. For instance, a 17-piece Czechoslovakian luncheon set may be had for $3.29 . . . your choice of a plaid or solid color border. And she has plenty of the plaid or Roman stripe luncheon sets that lend themselves so nicely to pottery ware.

The Cutest Ever

We know where there's the cutest miniature covered vegetable dish (little handles and all), in silver, for $5 . . . at Murray's, 21 Temple Place. It could easily be utilized in a number of ways, but to give you an idea as to its size, it's just big enough for olives-for-two, mints, or a few dabs of jelly. We've never seen another one like it, and if you are looking for something really different, this is it.

For that matter, so is the huge salad fork and spoon set. They are of chromium, but the long, slim handles are of clear, blown glass. Also at Murray's . . . around $6.50.

Salad Sets

And speaking of salad sets, R. H. Stearns has one that would delight the eye of the man who intends to make a ritual of concocting the salad (in his own inimitable way!) right at the table. This set consists of a wooden salad bowl on a sterling silver base, and wooden salad fork and spoon which have silver handles, that would take one initial very nicely. $10.

Bookends

An attractive pair of clear crystal bookends in a swirl pattern may be had at M. T. Bird's, 39 West Street, for $2. They also carry the lamps, trays and bookends made by McClelland Barclay. There's a lamp in this collection that has a place in its base for a French phone. We also like the monogrammed paper napkins . . . in tea, luncheon and beverage size, for $1.50 a dozen.

On Honor List

Honorable mention to: "The Aisle of Gifts" on the fourth floor in Jordan's . . . where you'll also find a 32-piece luncheon set for $5.95, in the Flower Shop pattern. Those hand-painted coasters at Esther Abelson's . . . 25 cents each. The newspaper reading racks at M. T. Bird's . . . $1.50. The lovely silk chenille bath mats and rugs at T. D. Whitney's. At special prices, and a wide choice of color and design as well as size. And the hand-carved, hand-painted duck bookends at Shreve, Crump & Low's. The teals or canvasbacks (there are others, but these are the only ducks with which we are really familiar) are carved out of Oregon pine, and set on a weighted mahogany base. Particularly fine work for a very expensive gift . . . $50 a pair.

J. T.

Steam Roller Takes Job As Ground Thawer

It will be a matter of weeks before the warm spring sun has thawed all the frost from the ground, but that means little to diggers on a WPA project out in Leominster. For some time they have been digging into earth completely thawed by a trick device, which takes advantage of the properties of steam.

The system, originated by a WPA supervisor, is unique in its simplicity. It requires practically no outlay for equipment, and yet may be the means of saving many thousands of dollars of funds heretofore allotted to payment of hand labor for slow and unprogressive excavation under adverse conditions. At the same time there is no curtailment of the hand labor.

The plan calls for the use of an ordinary road steam roller, enclosed in a wooden housing for conservation of heat, which it carries along as it moves. A second factor is a wooden box or trough, built of ordinary planking, about 16 feet long, four feet wide and 10 inches deep.

This box is inverted over the section to be excavated for sewer, water main or other purposes. Through the bottom, which turned upside down, is now the top of the structure are bored a dozen two-inch holes at regular intervals. All but one of these holes is tightly fitted with a wooden plug while into the remaining opening is inserted the nozzle of a length of hose, connected at its other end with the steam supply of the roller.

Thus, steam is forced in a constant and powerful spray upon the frozen ground. When the frozen area becomes thawed and softened, the nozzle is moved to another hole.

Sixteen feet of area of a desired width is thawed below the depth of frost, and as the box is moved along to the next section, the soil is removed as easily and quickly as it would be in summer.

Morgan Memorial to Meet

Morgan Memorial will celebrate the 111th anniversary of the birth of its founder, Henry Morgan, tomorrow with open house throughout the day. Luncheon will be served to guests, directors and members at noon, followed by the annual meeting and election of officers. Later the annual meeting of the National Association of Goodwill Industries, which maintains institutions similar to Morgan Memorial, will be held. Guides will be furnished to take visitors over the plant from 10 to 5.

The Mother Church Services Radiocast

OWING to technical difficulties which interrupted the evening radiocast services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on Sunday, March 1, it has been announced that the evening services of The Mother Church will be radiocast again by shortwave station W1XAL on Sunday, March 8 only, at 7 p. m., eastern standard time. W1XAL will radiocast the services on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 40 meters. This frequency is designed principally for American reception.

The morning and evening services of The Mother Church have been radiocast regularly on the first Sunday of each month over W1XAL.

On March 8 the morning service of The Mother Church will also be radiocast on broadcast waves over Station WORL, Needham, Mass., at 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time. WORL radiocasts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters.

Constitution Issue Before Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6 (AP)—Rhode Islanders will vote next Tuesday on a proposal to hold a state constitutional convention.

The plan is Democratic although revisions twice have been advocated since 1900 by Republican commissions appointed to study the problem. Under Gov. Theodore F. Green, Democrats, at the helm since 1932, now want to hold a convention and elect their slate of delegates.

Changes proposed call for abolishing dual-office holding by legislators, more than one third of whom are on the public pay roll; life tenure of judges, whose offices democrats now control since the 1935 coup which ousted the entire Supreme Court; establishment of civil service; increased representation in the Senate for cities; provision for an "easier method" of changing the constitution, and a "home rule" provision protecting cities and towns for punitive legislation.

Republicans, who oppose the convention plan, are arguing that the reforms sought could be accomplished by statutes, and do not require a convention.

Gillis Demands Cut in Wages For All City Workers

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 6 (AP)—A demand for a 25 per cent wage cut for city employees lay on the City Council's table today—flung there by Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis who told councilmen to make good one of his campaign promises.

Mayor Gillis, who won his third term as Mayor on a platform of "silence is golden" in contrast to previous vociferous performances, surprised councilmen at a special meeting last night by his pay reduction scheme. He presented a budget calling for expenditure of $700,140 and then told them to make the cuts.

Newburyport citizens had expected the budget to carry the cuts. The councilmen promptly decided to let the matter ride over until Wednesday.

Mayor Gillis brought forth his budget at the last minute it could be presented legally to the council. The figure topped last year's total by $5000, yet it carried $40,000 to take care of interest on newly floated bonds for Newburyport's new high school.

The high school matter plagued "Bossy" last night also as a deputy served a writ on him at City Hall requiring him to show why he shouldn't pay money to the George A. Fuller Company.

The company, contractors for the $500,000 school building, has served notice it would stop work next Wednesday and would sue to recover bills totaling $24,718 and damages.

The writ will be heard Tuesday.

"I don't mind writs," asserted Mayor Gillis. "They ain't nothing to me."

Mayor Gillis has said the high school project "will break the city."

One item of the budget which created immediate comment would cut the city's light bill by putting out street lights at 1 a. m.

Mayor Gillis cut the expenses of his office in half—allowing himself $100. His salary of $1200 annually was not trimmed.

N. Y. Shipbuilding Corp. Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Shipbuilding Corporation reported for 1935 net loss of $1,415,373 after charges, taxes, depreciation and interest, compared with loss of $257,965 in 1934.

FROM CHAIR COVERS.. TO DOG TRICKS..

SOME FEATURES OF THE March Issue

SPECIAL
Safe if You Heed This Rule
Try a Washington Spring
Command Performance
How Not to Lend Money

FOODS
Prize Winners
Habitant Dishes
New Tricks to Try

HOMEMAKING
Form Fitting Slip Covers

FASHIONS
Spring Wardrobe for a Smart Woman
Your New Suit
The Jacket Dress
Frost it with White
Pastoral Prints
The Smart Forties

FICTION
Keys of the City
One Woman Alive
Company for the Milkman
Lady in Pursuit

The March issue brings you a genuinely practical article on training dogs. A page of pictures and pointers on form fitting slip covers. Other features? Too many to mention, except that it soon will be Spring . . . and for the smart woman, that means Delineator with its authentic styles. More fiction than usual this month . . . the kind that caused famous critic Harry Hansen to say, "Delineator seems to be getting the best fiction of the women's magazines." Stimulating reading from cover to cover. Why not get your copy to-day?

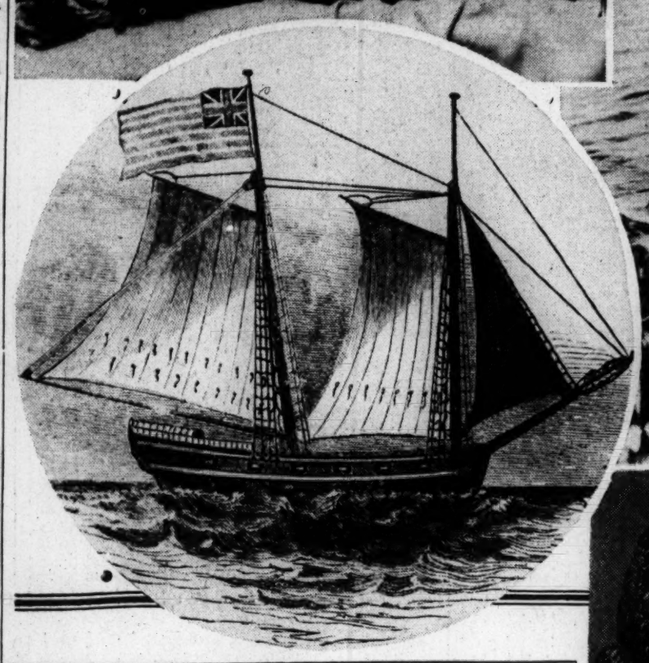
15¢

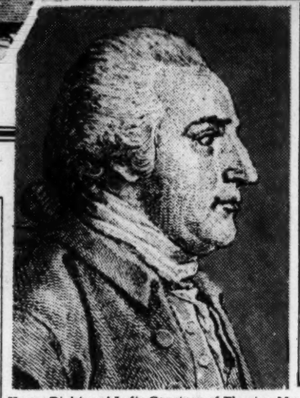
AT YOUR NEWSSTAND

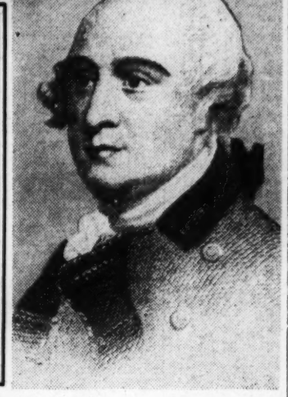
DELINEATOR

Arnold's Warship Up From Bottom of Lake Champlain Awaits Harbor

Naval battle that delayed British move from north to divide Colonies, and that ended in defeat at Saratoga, is recalled in shot-scarred hulk, Philadelphia.







Upper Right and Left: Courtesy of Fleming Museum, University of Vermont

Reminders of Battle Fought on Inland Waters

Upper Left—Recovered Cannon Balls. Right—William Lilja, Diver, Aboard Raised Vessel Philadelphia. Lower Left—From a Drawing of the Royal Savage, Showing Flag Displayed by Americans Early in the Revolutionary War. Left of Map—Gen. Benedict Arnold, From a Print Drawn From Life. Right of Map—Sir Guy Carleton, From an Engraving by A. H. Ritchie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 6—Has anyone a good home for a waterlogged schooner-gunboat?

Not an ordinary vessel, of course, but a genuine battle-scarred hulk of the Revolutionary War, just raised from the bottom of Lake Champlain.

The Philadelphia was one of the most modern ships of the United States Navy in her day, a stalwart, 45-foot floating fortress in "Admiral" Benedict Arnold's Champlain navy. She carried three guns and was one of the main reasons why the British Commander Carleton, despite his superior forces, turned back to Canada after the engagement south of Valcour Island.

Drydocked

Today, after reposing more than a century and a half in Champlain mud, she seeks a permanent home in some museum or historical society. If funds can be obtained, the University of Vermont intends building a wing on the present Fleming Museum for her accommodation; but meanwhile, the relic of the Revolution's first inland naval battle stands in dry dock awaiting a friend.

This phase of early American history is not very well known. Probably its importance would have become even more dim had not J. R. Schalk of Rhinebeck and Capt. L. F. Hagglund of Port Washington, N. Y., spent two summers scraping the bottom of Lake Champlain until they located first, the Royal Savage, Arnold's flagship, and then the Philadelphia, the latter in excellent condition. Now, historians, amateur and professional, of both New York and Vermont, are working hard to uncover the facts about the battle in which she went down.

With Help of Diver

William Lilja was the diver of the party. Like the postman who took a walk on his day off, he spent his vacation from deep-sea diving by helping to locate the Philadelphia, and then bringing her up. For several weeks he assisted Mr. Schalk and Captain Hagglund in their search for the sunken craft. They used Mr. Schalk's yacht, the "Linwood," for making their explorations of the lake bottom.

After combing the mud south of Valcour Island for days, their grappling irons hooking only deserted fishing shanties that had served their purpose for a winter and sunk to the bottom with the spring melt, they were about to give up, when on Aug. 2, 1935, a drag caught on something more solid than usual. Mr. Lilja went down to see what it was.

Cannon Ball for Proof

His first report stated they had hooked another fishing shanty, but he marked the spot with a buoy for closer investigation. The next day he dove again while the yacht cruised around—still searching for other likely locations. When he came up, it was to report success at last, and to prove it, be brought along a cannon ball, a British one, thought responsible for administering the final blow which sank the Philadelphia 159 years ago.

All evidence indicated she went down fighting. Three gaping wounds were torn in her sides, below the danger line, while many more were between wind and water. The forward gun was still loaded and ready for action.

Sank Bow First

From its muzzle, a bar-shot was protruding. All three of the cannon were covered with iron rust and aqueous growths, but this one had in addition dug its muzzle deep into the sand. It signified to the treasure hunters that the Philadelphia had gone down suddenly in a nose dive. Captain Reed, who was in command, went down with his ship, according to history.

In preparing the Philadelphia for refloating, Lilja first removed the three cannon, leaving them in a row on the lake bottom. Then with a high pressure water jet, he drilled three holes in the sand beneath the ship, through which rope slings were passed and fastened to logs extending across the ship from gunwale to gunwale. Six ropes, one from each end of the logs, met in an iron ring at the surface, 60 feet above the lake bottom.

Brought to Daylight

Into this ring was fitted the hook of the largest lighter-derrick on the lake, and slowly the slack was taken up. The strain was considerable and the lighter listed badly. Lilja went below, and with a powerful water jet he helped the derrick free the Philadelphia from the sand and mud. Two hours later a flotilla of speedboats, rowboats, canoes and yachts saw the mast of the ancient craft poke its black tip above the surface.

Mr. Schalk at this point nailed a copy of an early colonial flag to the mast and, amid the cheers and whistles from lake craft, the derrick continued its work.

Guns From Ticonderoga

When the gunwales broke water, a great canvas was tacked around the entire hull; and while "bailing out" progressed, the Philadelphia was slowly towed into shallow water. There she was made as water-tight as possible and towed to Shelburne, Vt. The three cannon have since been recovered and cleaned, whereupon it was immediately apparent that these were three which had been captured from the British at Ticonderoga. Their history is being tracked still farther through the foundry marks still visible. One gun was marked with initials, but all three were numbered as well. Inside the bow gun were found complete remains of shot and cannister. Layer after layer disclosed just how the Colonials went about the task of charging these ancient muzzle-loaders.

Arnold's Accomplishment

Though the battle of Valcour Island resulted in defeat for the Americans, Arnold accomplished his mission, which was to delay the British in their attempt to advance toward the Hudson River. The British had planned for Howe to come north from New York City, Burgoyne to move south along Lake Champlain and St. Leger to come east along the Mohawk. All three divisions were to meet near Albany and thus the country would be cut in half, with the colonies of New England separated from the others.

Washington spoiled Howe's plans in New York, and Arnold's American fleet delayed the British in the north, paving the way for the campaign which gave the Colonists a victory at Saratoga.

Landsmen for Sailors

Few history books even mention the battle of Valcour Island, but Crockett's "History of Vermont" records that Arnold's fleet took position in the channel between the island and the New York shore on Sept. 23, 1776. Arnold had 12 boats and 500 men "mostly soldiers of the army. He had hoped for New England seamen to man his ships, but they were not sent." In fact, the boats themselves were "giants of the forest" but a few weeks before. Though Arnold was given command of the inland navy, he had to build his own ships.

The British, on the other hand, were 700 seamen strong; and they had 42 cannon to the Americans' 32. They discovered the position of the "juvenile navy" on Oct. 11. Then early in the battle, according to Crockett:

Flagship Lost

"By poor management, the crew of landsmen permitted the Royal Savage, Arnold's flagship, to fall to the leeward, where she sustained a heavy fire, her masts being damaged and the rigging shot away. That night she was boarded by the enemy and set on fire. This was the only vessel in Arnold's fleet really in a class with the British.

"With the loss of the Royal Savage, the Congress became the flagship—though it was nothing but a rowing galley with mast and sails." In the afternoon battle, the Congress was hulled 12 times and the rigging shot to pieces. Arnold pointed most of the guns on the flagship himself, and was continually in the thick of the fight. Indians on the shore kept up a fire from the rear.

The British too had sustained much damage. They had parted with two boats, one of which had blown up, resulting in a considerable loss of men.

According to Arnold's own report to General Schuyler, the Congress and the Washington suffered "bad damages," and the Philadelphia was lost. "On consulting with General Waterbury and Colonel Wigglesworth," reads the report of Arnold, "it was thought prudent to return to Crown Point, the enemy being greatly superior to us in ships and men.

"The enemy did not molest us. The fleet made exceedingly slow progress. During the night the wind shifted to the south and the exhausted men labored at the oars to force the waterlogged vessels against the wind. Daybreak found the flotilla near Schuyler Island, only 10 miles south of Valcour. Two of the gondolas were full of water and could go no further. Arnold ordered them to be sunk."

Then follows a lengthy account of a running fight with the British which ended in the loss of two more boats before Ticonderoga was finally reached. "It has pleased Providence," wrote General Gates to Schuyler afterward, "To preserve General Arnold. Few men ever met with so many hairbreadth escapes in so short a space of time."

Miss Davis Wins Top Place In Academy's Film Awards

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 6 (AP)—Bette Davis—Hollywood once told her she had no future in films—and Victor McLaglen ruled today as the screen's royal couple of 1935.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences last night awarded them gold statuettes, emblematic of last year's best performances. "Mutiny on the Bounty" was selected as the outstanding picture of the year.

Despite a boycott against it by two major motion picture guilds—Players and Writers—last night's eighth annual awards banquet was attended by more than 1250 screen personages, though less than 10 per cent were from the acting branch of the industry.

Advised by Arliss

The two guilds put a boycott on the banquet with an assertion the academy is a "company union" and "unfair" to the best interests of the organizations. But neither Miss Davis nor Mr. McLaglen are members of the academy.

Only a few seasons back the tiny actress—born Ruth Elizabeth Davis in Lowell, Mass., April 5, 1908—was ready to leave Hollywood, her contract cancelled. It was George Arliss who persuaded her to stay and play in his next picture.

Next Choices

Paul Muni, a surprise "write-in" selection, contested closely with McLaglen and finished second for his work in "Black Fury." The total vote was not announced.

Charles Laughton, nominated with Clark Gable, and Franchot Tone, from the "Mutiny on the Bounty" cast, was third.

Katharine Hepburn, Claudette Colbert, Miriam Hopkins and Merle Oberon were nominated with Miss Davis for the actress award. Of the 10 candidates only two, Gable and Miss Hepburn, are members of the academy.

"The Informer," a picture that raised McLaglen above his usual "wise-cracking" roles, was second choice for the picture award, followed by "Captain Blood."

John Ford of "Informer" won the academy's statuette for the best direction of the year. Michael Curtiz, who directed "Captain Blood," was second. Third and fourth places went to Henry Hathaway of "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," and Frank Lloyd of "Mutiny on the Bounty."

Dudley Nichols's assignment on "The Informer" won him first prize in the division for screen adaptations.

Griffith Honored

David Wark Griffith attended the dinner and was awarded a gold plaque for outstanding service to the movie industry. This pioneer producer, who directed the silent spectacle, "The Birth of a Nation," was accompanied by his bride, the former Evelyn Marjory Baldwin of New York. He disposed of his movie interests three years ago and said he had no plans to re-enter the field.

Special Skills

Other awards made by the academy included:

Original story: Ben Hecht and Charles Macarthur for "The Scoundrel;" Moss Hart for "Broadway Melody of 1936;" Stephen Avery and Don Hartman for "The Gay Deception."

Sound recording: Douglas Shearer for "Naughty Marietta."

Cartoon: "Three Orphan Kittens," by Walt Disney.

Comedy: "How to Sleep," by Jack Chertok.

Novelty: "Wings Over Mt. Everest."

Assistant direction: Clem Beauchamp and Paul Wing for "Lives of a Bengal Lancer."

Song: "Lullaby of Broadway," from "Gold Diggers of 1935," written by Harry Warren and Al Dubin.

Musical scoring: Max Steiner in "The Informer."

Dance direction: Dave Gould for "I've Got a Feeling You're Fooling," from "Broadway Melody of 1936," and "The Straw Hat" number in "Folies Bergères."

Art direction: Richard Day in production "Dark Angel."

Cinematography: Hal Mohr for "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Film director: Ralph Dawson in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Recreational Development Planned For New Hampshire's 'Inland Sea'

CONCORD, N. H., March 6—A plan for the recreational development of Great Bay—New Hampshire's landlocked sea—will be prepared by the State Planning and Development Commission this spring.

Great Bay, which comprises nearly eight square miles, constitutes one of the largest inland salt-water bodies in all New England. But 50 miles or two hours by automobile from Boston, the proposed recreational development of this area is considered of marked interest.

According to Charles F. Bowen, director of the commission, "men have been dreaming great things for Great Bay and its vicinity for over 300 years." The commission will give particular attention in its studies of Great Bay to its recreational possibilities including fisheries, boating, surfless salt-water bathing and other unusual features peculiar to a landlocked sea.

Great Bay, which has a tide of nine feet, is located between Durham, Exeter and Portsmouth—one of New England's richest historical regions. The commission hopes to be able to develop a feasible plan by which all interested agencies, government and private, may co-ordinate worth-while recreational development of this territory.

Textile Survey In R. I. Is Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6—A survey of the textile situation in Rhode Island was started today, part of a national study to discover reasons for the great price spread between the farmer's income and the consumer's expense account.

All industries using agricultural products throughout the country are being studied by the Federal Trade Commission, at the request of Congress to inquire into agricultural income and related matters. The survey, costing $75,000, will be completed about July 1. W. E. Walter, examiner of the commission, will carry on the study.

The survey will go into the financing of mills, consolidations, mergers and reasons why the mills make a profit or loss. "If a mill once made great profits, but suddenly began to show losses, we want to know why," said Mr. Walter.

Congress has empowered the commission to study the books of any concern. Results of the findings in Rhode Island will be kept strictly private until full details of mill activities are revealed in the national report to be published. Mr. Walter said, "in due time."

'Honest' Taxicab Thief Leaves 'Fare' on the Seat

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 6 (AP)—Police rate some unidentified person as the most thoughtful thief they ever wanted to know yesterday.

They found Joseph E. Ransom's taxicab 30 minutes after it was stolen while the driver was munching his lunch. On the seat was 35 cents, the amount of the fare.

Apparently, police said, whoever "borrowed" the cab was in a hurry.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	**"Congress Speaks": current affairs discussions**	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Kay Fayre, songs	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters.	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wildcrness Road": sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Lenten speaker	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Melodies; recorded music
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch		Nature News	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; "Supper Show"; songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music	Yankee News Service	"Buck Rogers": sketch
6:15	Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie: sketch	News; "Bright Spot"	Washington Back Stage	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; soloist; sport briefs	Records; Humming Birds, duo	Musicalities: variety	Report; 'Blue Flames,' quartet
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	New Hampshire Sports forecast	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	'Radio Rendezvous': interview
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15	"Captain Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch; soloists	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel Man": soloists; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After Dinner Revue		Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	'Old Man Winter'	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, news comment.	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00	Irene Rich: sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; piano duo; Rosario Bourdon and his concert orchestra	Walter Woolf King; Beatrice Lillie; chorus; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
8:15	Wendell Hall, songs; orch.		"Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Francis J. Cronin at the organ
8:30	From: Red Nichols's Orchestra; James Melton; choir			"Chemistry of Today": talk
8:45				20th Century Ensemble
9:00	Al Pearce and his Gang; Harry Sosnika's Orchestra.	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Bernice Claire; orchestra	Hollywood Hotel: sketch with screen stars; Dick Powell; vocal soloists; Raymond Paige's Orchestra	Annual Highway Safety Drive: talks; music
9:15				Henry Halstead's Orchestra
9:30	Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; choir	Court of Human Relations: dramatic sketch		Yankee News Service
9:45				
10:00	American Legion Safety Campaign: talk; soloist	"The First Nighter"; "Michael O'Rourke, Civil Engineer"	Richard Himber and his orchestra; Stuart Allen, soloist.	Hudson DeLange's Orchestra
10:15				Hudson DeLange's Orchestra
10:30	"Rover's End"; dramatic sketch of Irish coast	Music Guild: Musical Art String Quartet recital	Dramatizations of the news	Perley Stevens's Orchestra
10:45			Spotlight Revue: variety	Talk, Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr.
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Don Redman's Orchestra
11:15	Special sport program from Chicago, described by NBC announcers	Sports; Musical Turns	Special sport program from Chicago, described by Quin Ryan	Don Redman's Orchestra
11:30		Joe Reichman's Orchestra		Henry Halstead's Orchestra
11:45		Joe Reichman's Orchestra		Henry Halstead's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00 WORL 920kc
4:00 WORL 920kc
5:15 WBZ 990kc

Shortwave News

5:15 W1XK 9.57mc.

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Philharmonic-Symphony Society's Children's Concert; Ernest Schelling, conductor.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:55 WBZ, WEEI (WJZ, WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Company in Beethoven's "Fidelio"; Artur Bodansky, conductor.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Treasure Trails"; National Parks sketch.

6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Frederic W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour"; Frank Parker; Bob Hope; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air"; Fannie Brice; James Melton; Patti Chapin; sketch; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

8:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.

9:00 WNAC WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; mixed chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea and Jan Peerce, soloists.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Al Jolson; Walter Connolly; Bill Robinson; Fred Niblo; Benay Venuta; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address, Herbert Hoover, at Young Republican Club, Colorado Springs.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "How Long Can Our Land Last?" Senator Joseph P. Guffey, Pennsylvania.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Celebrity Night: George Olsen's Orchestra; Ethel Shutta; Wallace Beery.

10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), I. C. A. A. A. championship relay race.

Sunday's Features

10:35 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series: Alexander Semmler, pianist.

10:45 WORL (920kc), Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Henrietta Schumann, pianist.

12:45 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), News commentary from Paris.

2:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Leslie Howard's Matinee: "The Scarlet Pimpernel."

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Magic Key: Russ Morgan's Orchestra; Ruth Etting; Lauritz Melchior; Jean Dahl; orchestra.

3:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Schola Cantorum; soloists.

3:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Auditions of the Air; soloists; orchestra.

5:30 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Understanding Opera"; Howard Barlow, conductor.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Life Is a Song"; Olga Albani; soloists; orch.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Richard Bonelli, baritone; chorus; symphony orchestra.

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties: Arthur Tracy; Ramona; quartet; other soloists.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Charles Kullman, tenor.

Mother Church Shortwave Radiocast

7:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), Evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'Caddie' Is Traced To Queen of Scots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amherst, March 6

HOW "caddie" came to be applied to the boy who carries the golf clubs is fancifully explained in a dramatic sketch written by Prof. Frank Prentice Rand, head of the English department at Massachusetts State College.

Based on authentic information collected by Professor Rand, the sketch introduces Mary, Queen of Scots, playing golf with James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, on a course near Seton Hall, Edinburgh. The year is 1567 and Mary has recently returned from France. A French cadet is carrying her golf clubs, according to the custom of the game in France.

The scene opens:

Mary—"Cadet, donne-moi ma crosse."

Bothwell—"Caddie, mine too."

Mary—"Pourquoi *caddie*, mon cher seigneur?"

Bothwell—"It's a good Scotch for your borrowed French."

Mary—"Caddie, alors, va-t-en."

And the boy has been called a caddie ever since.

This and eight other episodes in the history of golf as written by Professor Rand will be presented as a feature of the golfing section at the third annual Conference on Outdoor Recreation to be held at the college March 12-15.

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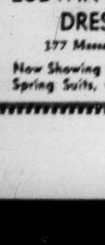
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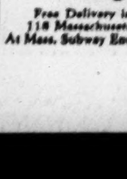
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Rise Embraces Motors, Aircrafts, Rails, Mines, Steels

Commodity and Money Markets

Many New Highs Recorded Today In Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—A run-up of about 8 points in Allied Chemical was one of the features of a forward push in today's stock market.

Alcohol, mine, motor, aviation, steel and specialty issues had advanced fractions to around 3 points near the start of the last hour in trading that was relatively quiet. The utilities and rails were only moderately ahead. A little profit-taking was absorbed without much difficulty.

Principal gainers included Schenley, National Distillers, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas, Boeing, Westinghouse and du Pont. Numerous "new highs" were recorded.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,850,000 shares.

Carloadings Gain Pleases

Commodities, bonds and foreign currency rates were moderately mixed. U. S. Government securities were firmer.

Cram's estimated a jump of nearly 9,000 units this week in automobile production, and forecasts of a further lift in output were made.

Wall Street read with pleasure the official freight car-loadings figures for last week. The upturn was substantially more than seasonal and placed the Associated Press loadings index at its best level since September, 1931. Miscellaneous freight was the largest factor in the expansion.

The boosting by General Electric of its dividend from 20 to 25 cents reflected a jump in earnings for this company. Profits for last year amounted to 97 cents a share compared with 59 cents in 1934.

The President's tax program, while still being studied by market analysts, was reported in brokerage quarters to have faded somewhat as an immediate price motivator.

U. S. Bonds Higher

United States Government issues continued the trek to new high ground in the bond market today. Corporates were mixed, foreigns quiet.

In the United States Treasury list, the 3¼s of 1941 rose a little to reach a high since the date of issue, while the 3¼s of 1941 advanced to equal its high mark reached yesterday. The 2¾s were bid up to a new high for 1936.

The upturns in these obligations were explained in investment circles in the light of the Treasury announcement that it had received cash subscriptions of about $5,100,000 on the bond offering of $650,000,000 and a total of around $3,000,000,000 for its $600,000,000 note offer.

The keenness of the demand for the new loans was further illustrated by the decision of the Treasury to allot to large subscribers 13 per cent of their bids on the bonds and 18 per cent on the notes.

It was recalled that last December on similar flotations allotments were 23 per cent of total bonds subscribed and 19 per cent on the notes. The sharpening of demand in the interim is generally attributed to the Administration's tax plans.

The corporate sector was quiet. In sympathy with the rise in governments such low-yield liens as Santa Fe 4s and Goodyear 5s were up. Medium and low-priced rails were mixed. Foreigns were dull.

Setback in Wheat Values Due to Active Selling

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—Active selling, attributed largely to a conspicuous professional trader, led to material setbacks of wheat values today.

Optimistic reports that there has been but little winter killing of domestic wheat were a bearish factor. Indications, too, were stressed that spring wheat areas have had sufficient moisture to permit rapid germination when the seeding gets under way.

Wheat closed weak, ¾-1⅛ under yesterday's finish. May 98¼-⅝, July 88½-⅞, corn ⅝-¾ down, May 80⅜-½, oats ½-⅝ off, and provisions varying from 17 cents setback to 7 cents gain.

Foreign Markets

LONDON (AP) — A good tone prevailed in today's stock market. Chief support came from investors who purchased giltedged securities, industrials and Japanese bonds. Oils benefited on a more favorable outlook in that industry. Speculative issues moved irregularly and the market closed steady.

PARIS (AP)—Rents held steady while industrial shares were irregular. International shares were firm. The closing tone was steady.

LIVERPOOL (AP)—Cotton prices improved on trade buying and reports that Washington was considering lower taxes to replace the former processing tax.

Wheat moved narrowly, advancing early, on excellent demand for Australian wheat, but eased partially on professional selling.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 4: Receipts, $46,638,162; expenditures, $70,121,647; net balance, $1,751,323,624; customs receipts for the month, $4,234,574. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,387,227,929; expenditures, $4,819,466,267, including $2,147,169,267 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $2,432,238,279. Gross debt, $30,515,568,700, a decrease of $946,223 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,166,928,994.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 10 lower to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
March	98.0	98.0	97.4b
May	98.0	98.0	98.0b

b—Bid.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	+.26
June	11.41	11.41	11.40	11.40	+.04
September	11.79	11.80	11.74	11.80	+.14

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar. 6	Last Mar. 5
49⅞	45	1.80	Abraham & Str	47½	47½	47½	..
118	112¼	..	Abraham & S pf	113½	113½	113½	..
74¾	68⅛	2½	Acme Steel	71½	71⅛	71⅛	71½
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	13⅜	13⅛	13½	13⅜
28	22⅛	.60	Addressograph	27¾	27	27¾	26⅞
3⅝	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
9	7⅜	.80	Affiliated Prod	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
194	168½	3⅞	Air Reduction	183	183	183	181⅞
3¾	2	..	Airway Elec App	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
17⅜	15⅛	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15½
4⅝	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	4	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞
30¾	12⅝	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	27¾	27	27	27¾
29½	13¼	..	Alleg pf ww XL (h)	26⅛	26	26⅛	26⅝
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	37½	37	37	37½
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
192	157	6	Allied Chem	199⅞	193½	198	192
9¼	6¾	..	Allied Stores	9¼	8⅞	9	9
47¼	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	46⅝	45⅝	46½	45⅝
23⅛	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	22	21½	21⅛	21
74⅛	69	5	Allied Stores pf	74	73⅛	73¼	73⅜
5⅝	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝
102½	75	2	Amerada	102	98¼	102	101½
63¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	59⅜	58	59⅜	59
47⅝	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	47⅝	44⅜	47	44½
72	66	3	Am Bank Note pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	68¼
24⅞	16½	..	Am Crystal Sug	24½	23½	24	24
95	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞	..
50⅞	42½	1⅝	Am Brake S&F	50¼	50	50¼	50¼
132½	125¾	7	Am Brake S&F pf	129	129	129	130
134½	115¾	4⅛	Am Can	128	126½	127	128
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	165	165	165	..
41	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	39¼	38⅜	39	39
73¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	71½	69¾	69¾	..
46⅜	31	..	Am Chain	47½	45½	47	45½
95	88	3†	Am Chicle	95½	95	95½	..
13⅜	8⅛	..	Am Colortype	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅜
32⅜	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	32⅝	31¾	31¾	32
3⅛	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
14⅝	9¾	..	Am European	14¼	13½	14¼	..
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	8½	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	39¼	38¼	38¾	38½
37¼	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	34½	33⅞	33⅞	34
17⅜	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	8¾	7½	8¼	7⅞
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	44¾	42¾	44¾	42⅞
41¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	41⅜	41¼	41¼	41⅜
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	3½	3¼	3¾	3½
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	12¾	12¼	12⅝	12⅝
36¼	25½	..	Am Locomotive	34½	33¼	33¾	33⅝
95½	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	91
15	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	14⅜	14	14	14
35¾	27⅞	..	Am Metal	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	33¾
133	127	4†	Am Metal 6%	129	129	129	..
29⅞	25	.80	Am Mach & Fy	26½	25¾	26⅝	26
40	35½	1½	Am News	41¾	40⅝	41¾	40
11¾	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10
47	38¾	1¼	*Am P&L 5% pf	45⅞	44⅜	44⅞	44⅞
27¾	22⅜	..	Am Radiator	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞
56½	45	1¼	*Am P&L 6% pf	54¼	52¼	53¼	52¾
34	29⅝	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	31⅜	30⅝	31	30¾
116½	89¾	6	Am Safety Razor	115	115	115	116½
27	20¾	..	Am Seating vtc	26¾	25⅞	26	26½
71¼	56¾	.40†	Am Smelt & Ref	72⅞	70¾	72⅞	70¼
106	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
73½	61½	3†	Am Snuff	61¼	57	58½	61½
102½	91	5	Am Tobacco	93½	92¼	93	92½
104	93	5	Am Tob B	94⅝	93⅛	94	94¼
33⅜	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	31⅛	30½	30¾	30½
115	107¾	2	Am Steel F pf	114½	114½	114½	..
36	33¼	2	Am Stores	33½	33¼	33½	33¼
60⅝	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	59	58½	58¾	58½
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	174¾	173½	173½	174½
..	..	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7	6¾	6¾	6⅝
24¼	21¼	.1	Am Wat W & E	23¾	23⅛	23½	23⅜
100	92¾	6	Am Wat l pf	98	98	98	..
11½	..	..	Am Woolen	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
70¾	62	.1	Am Woolen pf	65½	64	64½	65¼
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
7¾	4⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	7	6¾	6¾	7
73½	44	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	65	65	65	..
36⅛	28	.25b	Anaconda Cop	35⅞	35¼	35¼	35½
26¾	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	26	25½	26	26
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	109	109	109	108½
50	41½	1½	Archer Daniels	42	41¾	42	42⅜
110½	105½	7	Armour Del pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
7⅝	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
84	66¼	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	82⅞	82¾	82¾	82¼
15	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	11¾	11¾	11⅞	12
22⅛	8⅛	..	Artloom Corp	21¼	20	21	20⅞
53¼	43½	1½	Armstrong Cork	54¼	53⅜	53⅝	53¼
17¾	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	17¾	17	17¼	17⅜
51⅛	43	1†	Asso Oil	45¾	45¼	45¾	..
80½	59	2*	Atchison T&SF	80	79⅜	80	80
104	90¾	5	Atchison pf	102½	101¼	101¼	103½
35¾	29	..	Atl Coast Line	32½	31¾	31¾	31¾
34	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	33	32½	32½	33
73	48	2*	Atlas Powder	68	68	68	68
121½	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	120	120	120	..
30⅛	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	26	26	26	27
54¼	40¼	..	Auburn Auto	53⅞	52¾	52¾	53¾
10⅛	8	..	Austin Nichols	9⅛	8¾	9	9
46⅛	41½	2	Austin Nichol A	43¼	42½	42½	..
6¾	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6½

—B—

6⅞	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
54⅞	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	51¼	50⅜	50⅝	51½
24¼	16½	..	Balt & Ohio	22¾	22⅛	22½	22¼
34¼	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	31⅝	31	31	32
110	109	6½	Bamb'g'r 110 20-32	110 17-20	110	19-32	110 14-32
17⅝	13¼	..	Barker Bros	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
88½	74⅜	..	Barker Bros pf	85½	84⅝	85½	..
71¼	63½	.75	Bayuk Cig	69¾	69	69¾	70
114¼	111½	.60†	Bayuk Cig pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	113
18¾	14¼	..	Barnsdall A	17⅜	17⅛	17½	17⅛
22⅞	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	23⅜	22½	22½	22⅜
100½	85	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	89	89	89	89
16¼	13⅛	1	Belding Hem	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15/16
87	85½	1½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	88	88	88	..
76⅜	21⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	26½	25⅛	26	25⅛
23⅜	20	1½†	Beneficial Ind Ln	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	24
23⅜	20	..	Beth Stel NS pf	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
59⅞	56½	..	Bethlehem Steel N	59½	58⅜	59	58¼
115	112	..	Beth Stl N pf	114½	114¼	114½	115
39½	33	.75	Bigelow Sanford	39¼	39	39¼	38½
20¼	15¼	.10b	Blow Knox	19½	19	19	19
21⅜	19½	.40	Bloomingdale	21	21	21	20½
26⅜	20⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	24⅞	24	24⅜	23½
63	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	63	62¾	63	62½
96½	93⅞	4*	Bon Ami A	96⅛	95½	96½	..
45	39⅜	2*	Bon Ami B	40⅝	40¼	40½	40¼
30¼	25⅝	1.60	Borden	29⅝	29¼	29½	29¾
83½	64	3	Borg Warner	82⅝	81½	82⅜	81¾
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
3⅜	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2⅞	2⅞	3¼	2⅞
63⅞	51½	2*	Briggs Mfg	64⅞	63¾	63¾	63⅞
46¼	41	2*	Bristol Myers	46¾	46½	46¾	46¼
22⅝	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	18⅜	18	18	18⅜
58⅜	48	3	Briggs & Strat	59⅜	58½	58½	57⅞
49¼	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man I	49¼	48½	48¾	49
99¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98¾	98¼	98¼	98¾
12¼	9	..	Brooklyn Queens	11½	11	11⅛	11⅝
51½	33½	3*	Brooklyn Q pf	49¼	49	49¼	50
56½	52	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	52¾	52½	52¾	52½
11⅞	8⅞	..	Brunswicke Balke	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
14¼	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	12¾	12½	12⅝	12½
9⅜	6⅜	..	Budd Mfg rts	5⅛	5	5	5
15	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	14¼	13⅞	14	14⅛
14	12	..	Budd Wheel	13⅜	12	13⅛	13⅝
31⅛	22¼	..	Bullard	29⅝	28¾	29	28½
19⅛	11½	..	Bulova Watch	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
1⅝	1⅜	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1⅝	1	1	1⅝
3⅜	⅞	..	Burns Bros B (ih)	1½	¾	¾	1½
14⅜	7⅝	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	9⅞	7¼	7¼	9¾
33¾	25⅝	.60	Burroughs Add	31	30¼	30½	30½
7⅜	5⅛	..	Bush Term (h)	6⅛	6	6¼	6½
18⅛	8¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	15½	15½	15½	..
4⅜	2⅝	..	Butte Cop & zinc	4¾	4⅜	4½	4¼
3⅝	1	..	Butterick (h)	2⅜	2	2	2
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	24½	23½	23⅞	23½
74	64	..	Byers pf	70	69¼	70	69⅛

—C—

37⅝	33⅝	1½	Calif Packing	35½	35	35¼	35
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
8¼	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
49¼	26⅝	1†	Campbell Wyt	35⅜	35	35	35⅛
..	..	..	Canada Dry	15¼	14½	14½	14⅜
16	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
43⅛	38½	2	Cannon Mills	39¾	38⅞	39	39
18½	13	..	Capital Admin pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
59⅜	48	3	Capital Admin pf	48⅞	48½	48⅞	..
9⅜	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
125½	92½	..	Case Thresh	125	122½	123	123½
137½	116	7	Case Thresh pf	134½	134½	134½	135
71⅞	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	72	71⅝	72	71⅞
32¼	27⅞	..	Celanese Corp	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	29⅝
31½	19¼	..	Celotex Co N	29½	29	29½	29¼
33¾	25⅜	1½†	Central Aguirre	33	32½	33	33
57	47	..	Central RR of N J	53	52⅝	52½	53¾
55⅜	47¼	4	Cerro de Pasco	53¼	51⅜	52¼	51¾
17⅜	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	18⅛	17⅜	17½	17⅝
90½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	90	89½	90	89
42¾	22¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	43⅛	42	43⅛	41
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	71	70	71	70½
61	51	2.80	Chesa & Ohio	59⅜	58¾	59	59⅜
6⅛	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
2⅛	1⅛	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8⅛	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7
31⅜	28⅛	1½	Chi Mail Order	31⅜	30¾	30⅝	30¾
2⅛	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5⅛	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5½	4¾	4¾	5⅛
4⅞	3⅛	..	Chi & N western (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14¼	7¾	..	Chi & ..west pf (h)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19⅜	18⅜	19	18¼
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	55⅛	55	55⅛	55
3	1⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
8	4⅛	..	Chi R I&P 7% (h)	6½	6½	6¼	..
26½	19¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
30¼	25½	2*	Chickasha Coto O	27½	27½	27½	28½
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	11⅛	10½	10⅞	10½
100½	85½	4	Chrysler	101½	99¾	100⅝	99¾
15⅞	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	18¼	18	18⅛	18¼
84½	72⅝	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	79⅞	79⅞	81⅜
7⅝	4⅜	..	City Stores	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
40⅛	23⅝	.80	Clark Equipment	39	38½	38⅝	38⅝
46	40⅜	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	45	44	44⅞	45⅛
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	57	57	57	57
97⅛	84	3	Coca Cola	94	94	94	93½
20⅝	18⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19⅛	18¾	19	18⅝
51⅝	43⅜	.50b	Collins & Aikman	48½	46	48	46¼
112	107¼	7	Collins & A pf	110	109½	110	8⅛
9⅜	4¾	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	8⅜	7¼	7⅝	42⅝
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	42½	38¼	38¾	42⅝
36⅛	21½	..	Colo & Southern	35	34	34½	35
37¼	19¼	..	Colo & So 1pf	37	35½	35¾	36⅜
20⅜	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	19¼	18¾	18⅝	19⅛
100	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	98⅝
45½	36	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	38	36⅝	37	39
52⅝	44	3½	Columbian vtc H	103⅜	103	103	103⅜
64⅝	55	2*	Comm Credit	62	61½	61½	61
102⅝	97	4¼	Comm I Tr pf	102⅝	102⅜	102⅞	102½
24⅝	20¼	.80	Comm Solvents	23⅜	22½	23½	22⅝
5½	2⅞	..	Comwith & So	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
82	62	3	Comwith & S 6pf	65⅝	65	65	65½
25½	16	2*	Congress Cigar	24½	24	24½	24½
12¼	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11⅝
44⅜	28	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	38⅜	36	38⅜	38½
20	15½	..	Conn Ry & Lt	18⅞	18	18⅞	18⅝
..	7⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11⅝
38⅝	26¾	.1	Consol Gas	34½	34	34⅝	35⅞
107	102	6	Consol Gas pf	107	106¾	106⅞	106⅞
6½	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5½
15	11⅞	.25b	Consol Oil	15¼	14⅜	15⅛	14⅝
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	8½	8	8½	7¾
14	9	..	Consol Textile (h)	11	11	11	..
25⅛	19⅝	..	Container n	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	24⅞
80½	72¼	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	81⅝	81	81⅜	..
19⅛	16⅝	..	Cont Baking A	18	17½	17½	17½
2⅞	2	..	Cont Baking B	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝
87½	72½	3	Cont Can	82⅞	81	82	82⅛
24⅞	18	1†	Cont Dia Fibre	24⅝	23	24	24
46	41½	1.20†	Cont Insurance	45	44	44	45
37⅝	30⅛	..	Cont Motors	34	33½	34	34¼
28⅞	23⅝	..	Cont Oil	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛	27
69	62	..	Corn Exchange	62½	62½	62½	62⅝
77⅜	64½	3	Corn Products	77¾	77¼	77¼	77½
7¼	5⅞	..	Cosy	5⅞	5	5⅛	5⅛
37⅞	33	2	Cream of Wheat	36	36	36	36
18⅝	16⅛	.25e	Crosley Radio	17¼	17	17	17⅛
54⅛	43⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	49¾	49¾	49¾	50⅝
10⅜	7⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	10⅜	10	10	10¼
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	39¼	39	39	39
114	103	1b	Crucible Steel pf	115	114½	115	..
2⅝	1½	..	Cuba Co	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
13⅜	6⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	14	12⅜	13¼	12⅝
13⅜	6⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	14	12⅜	13¼	12⅝
44½	38⅝	2½	Cudahy Packing	40	40	40	40
23½	19⅜	..	Curtis2Publishg	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅜
104	101	7	Curtis Pub pf	101¾	101¾	101	101¾
7	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
19¼	10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
64⅜	43¼	.25b	Cutler Hammer	65	64	65	64

—D—

9⅜	8⅛	.30†	Davega St	9¾	9½	9½	..
75¼	52	..	Deere & Co	76¾	74½	75½	74
31	27	.35g	Deere & Co pf	29½	29⅜	29½	29⅜
28½	22	.50†	Delisel-W G Co	26	25	25	24½
52	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	48¾	48	48¼	48¾
23⅛	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	21½	20¾	20¾	21⅛
9⅜	4⅜	..	Denver R G pf (h)	9	8½	9	8⅞
57½	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	56	56	56	57
34⅝	24⅞	..	Distillers Cp Seag	29	28⅜	27¾	28⅝
40½	37¼	1½†	Diamond Match	39¾	39	39¾	..
41⅜	38	1½†	Diamond M pf	42	42	42	40⅝
53⅜	41½	2†	Dome Mines	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	47⅛
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
78¾	50⅝	.15e	Douglas A	71¾	70⅜	70⅜	70½
32	20	1½e	Dresser A	32⅜	32	32⅜	31
7¾	6	..	Dunhill Inter	7¾	7½	7⅝	7½
150¼	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	150½	148¼	150	148

—E—

9⅞	7¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	9¼	9	9⅛	9
167½	156⅝	5†	Eastman Kodak	167½	166¼	167	166¼
33¼	28½	1†	Eaton Mfg	32⅛	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜
10⅜	7⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅜
44⅜	36½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	43⅜	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝
17⅜	13⅜	..

Business and Industry

Taxing Earnings Into Dividends Is Big Corporate Problem

Commerce and Finance

Cost of Power Program Now Near Billion Dollars

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—The recent Supreme Court decision on the TVA, together with the dramatic handing over of Boulder Dam to the Government by its builders, has called attention of friend and foe alike to the scope and cost of similar projects under construction, survey or discussion. Estimates have been made that federal, state, and local projects for dams and power facilities already total over a billion dollars. Of this about $800,000,000 is in direct federal projects like Boulder Dam; about $100,000,000 is in state and district projects, financed by the Federal Government on the loan-and-grant plan with PWA or RFC money; about $50,000,000 is in municipal distribution systems similarly financed; and $100,000 in federally financed rural electrification.

These figures, however, will be subject to extensive readjustment, either up or down, in accord with the turn of the political wheel and the opinions of the Supreme Court yet to come. A chill breeze of judicial decisions or political reverses for the New Deal might cut these figures considerably; contrary influences might expand them enormously.

Other Sites Available

In virtually every project this elasticity of program can be easily seen. For example, estimates of the present TVA program range between $265,000,000 and $300,000,000. But so far only about $100,000,000 has been spent; some of the projected dams have not been begun, and the others except Wilson Dam have no generating facilities. Only about $2,000,000 of power has yet been sold by the Authority. On the other hand, Arthur E. Morgan, TVA chairman, testified in May, 1934, before the House Military Affairs Committee that "there are a dozen other sites which, if in 15 years from now we run short of power, could be utilized and we could come back (to Congress) and say 'What about these?'"

Boulder Dam provides another example. The dam cost about $50,000,000, the power plant another $50,000,000. An all-American canal to carry its irrigation water will be another $65,000,000, while a $220,000,000 aqueduct to southern California is also projected. The Pacific Northwest power projects which the President promised that section have the same elasticity. Grand Coulee is now being built to a $60,000,000 height of 147 feet but at this height and cost provides no power. An ultimate elevation to 370 feet is intended, which would multiply the $60,000,000 and provide nearly as much power as the entire Northwest now uses. Bonneville Dam, lower down on the Columbia River about 40 miles from Portland, is being built to cost about $55,000,000, but the more ambitious projects for this area contemplate an outlay of about $320,000,000.

Avid to Spend for Power

There is elasticity not only in the projects which are already under way, but also in the ideas of Congress about new ventures into hydroelectric power. Senator Norris revived his bill for a Mississippi Valley Authority immediately after the Court's TVA decision. A federally sponsored Missouri Valley Authority and Wabash Valley Authority, and probably others, have been proposed.

In addition the political initiative of states, counties, and districts can enlarge the total by the simple process of applying; to Mr. Ickes for a PWA loan-and-grant. Federal money for state and district projects has taken on, according to some, the characteristics of the old pork-barrel rivers and harbors appropriations. Originally the PWA made gifts of 30 per cent and loans of 70 per cent of the proposed development, making contracts in which it virtually dictated all details of the operation, accounting, etc. The gift was boosted to 45 per cent in 1935, and PWA terms were somewhat modified in recent months under pressure of adverse court decisions.

The Federal Government's money goes into the electric business in two principal ways—directly, as in the Boulder Dam, or the TVA hydroelectric development; indirectly, through the PWA. The principal direct federal projects have been tabulated by the P. U. R. Executive Information Service as follows:

Federal Projects

	Total Estimated Cost
Tennessee Valley Authority	$265,000,000
Central Valley (Calif.)	170,000,000
Boulder Canyon (Ariz.-Calif.)	108,660,000
Fort Peck (Montana)	86,000,000
Grand Coulee (Wash.)	60,000,000
Bonneville (Oregon)	55,000,000
Passamaquoddy (Maine)	36,000,000
Casper-Alcova (Wyoming)	22,700,000
Bluestone Reservoir (W. Va.)	12,942,000
Total	$816,302,000

State Projects

The principal state and district projects have been tabulated by the same agency as follows.

State and District Projects

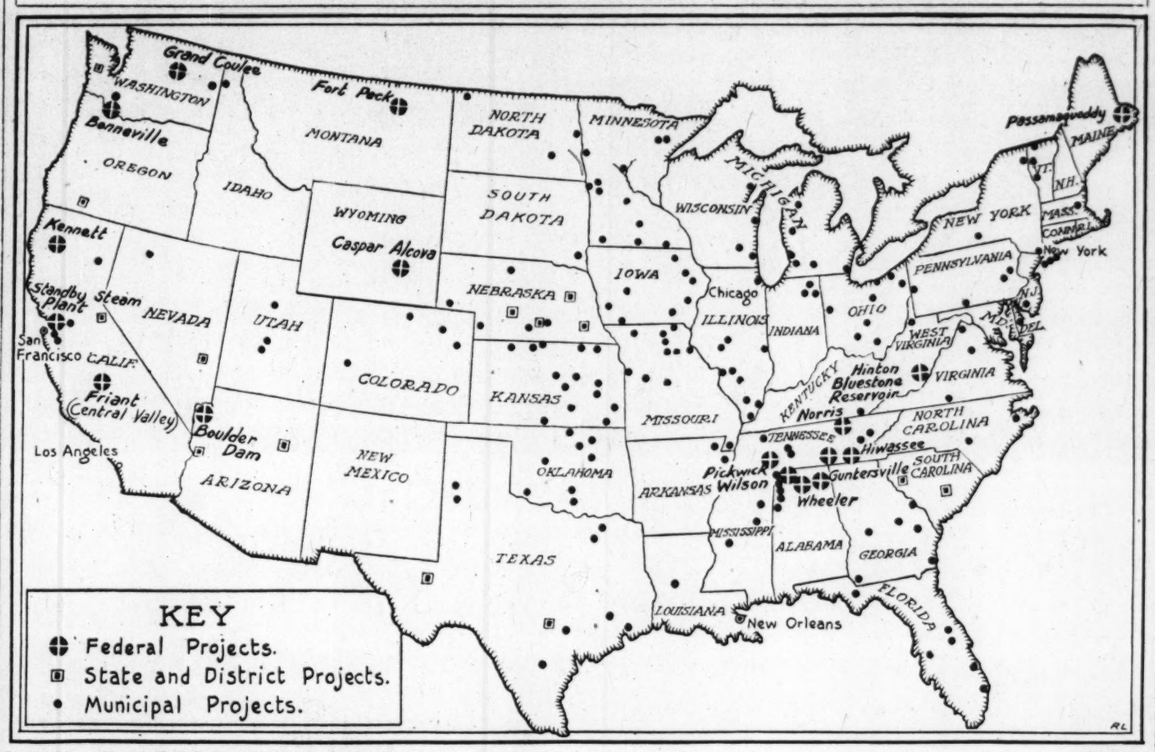
Location	Total Estimated Cost	Total Loans & Gifts by Gov'nment
Arizona:		
Navajo County	$148,000	$148,000
California:		
Metropolitan Water District (Los Angeles) Parker Dam*	13,000,000	2,000,000
San Francisco: Hetch Hetchy†	.....	1,058,000
Nebraska:		
Central Neb. Public Power & Irrig. District	20,000,000	10,000,000
Loup River Public Power District	8,700,000	8,700,000
Platte Val. Power & Irrig. District	9,700,000	9,700,000
Seastern Neb. Public Power District	575,000	575,000
Nevada:		
Lincoln County Pow. District	1,120,000	1,120,000
Oregon:		
Enterprise Irrig. Dist.	63,636	63,636
South Carolina:		
Greenwood County S. C. Pub. Service Authority	2,852,000	2,852,000
Texas:	37,500,000	500,000
Lower Colo. River Authority	20,000,000	15,000,000
Red Bluff Wat'r Dist.	2,884,000	2,884,000
Washington:		
Public Utility Dist. No. 1	58,118	58,118
Totals	$116,600,754	$54,658,754

*Parker Dam being constructed by U. S. Bureau of Reclamation for the District.

†The Hetch Hetchy power and water development was started prior to the Roosevelt Administration, but received a federal grant in 1934.

The dams being constructed directly or indirectly with federal money are by no means all intended for hydroelectric power generation. Out of 37 such dams completed or started, 18 will never be used for power. They are intended for flood control, storage, irrigation, water supply, improvement of navigation, etc. They can be ruled out of the power issue entirely. The largest is Muskingum, in Ohio, under construction, to cost $23,000,000 and provide flood control alone. Three of the TVA's dams, Pickwick Landing, Guntersville, and Chickamauga, will have no turbines. Outside of these four, however, the largest of the dams will be for power as well as other purposes, and the dams which will generate no electricity are mostly small irrigation projects.

Federal Power Plan Overshadows State and District Projects



Prepared From Chart by P. U. R. Executive Information Service

Business Rises 10 P. C. in Canada Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 6—Business in Canada is about 10 per cent above a year ago, according to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Various sections recorded a greater rate of increase for the first month of this year, thus export trade rose by 20 per cent over that of the like month of last year and steel production by 68 per cent.

These notable increases, coupled with an expansion in the output of newsprint and lumber and in construction, overshadowed by far the slight downturn in manufacturing operations, and the slackening of retail trade consequent upon the filling of seasonal needs in the brisk holiday buying of December and subsequent severe weather.

Contract Awards Drop

Prolonged and more widespread severe weather accentuated the trading difficulties apparent in January, while it also caused temporary suspension of some major industrial operations. Moreover, climatic conditions were such as to interfere with new construction; the contracts awarded in February were about 40 per cent below those of the preceding month and nearly a quarter less than in the corresponding month of 1935. The total for the first two months of the current year was, however, higher than that in the early part of last year and the work soon to be in progress will therefore be greater.

Partly offsetting the exceptional unfavorable influences mentioned above was an upswing in secondary industries which appears to have cancelled out the downturn of January and also to have counteracted a lull in automobile manufacture following the most active winter season since that of 1928-29.

Farmer Buying Power Up

Canadian farm purchasing power during 1935 is estimated at about 3 per cent higher than in 1934, rising costs reducing the advantage that would otherwise have been gained by an increase of 5 per cent in income.

Foreign sales of forest products have increased to an extent not yet reflected in official export returns; thus, large shipments from the Pacific coast to American and Oriental markets were arranged in February, these two outlets, of course, enlarging the foreign field developed in recent years, mainly in Great Britain and Australia.

It is clear from an analysis of the many elements which enter into the national economy at this stage that export trade will largely determine the course of business during the next few months. So far, as already noted, it has acted as a healthy stimulant to business in general, and there are fairly definite indications that it will so continue.

Railroad Head Urges I. C. C. To Maintain Emergency Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Railroads need additional revenues now as much as if not worse than when the emergency freight rates were authorized a year ago, C. E. Johnston, president of the Kansas City Southern, declared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in urging it to continue those rates in effect.

Speaking in behalf of the western railroads at a hearing here, Mr. Johnston said:

Wants Rates Permanent

"It is our position that the so-called emergency charges should have been permanent increases in rates when they were originally authorized, that the need for increased revenue is as great or greater at the present time than when the emergency charges were originally put into effect, and that this condition will continue for a long time to come. As a matter of fact, there ought to be additional increases in rates, where such increases are practicable in view of competition and other factors, in order to provide the railroads the revenue that they urgently need. This could be done without imposing any unreasonably high rates upon the shipping public.

"The absolute need for more revenue by the railroads is reflected in the record of bankruptcy. There are 72,084 miles of railroad in the United States in receivership or reorganization proceedings. Of this mileage, 53,152 miles, or 74 per cent, is in the western district, while 55,726 miles, or 77 per cent, is in the Mississippi-Missouri Valley (comprised of system mileage of lines in the territory between the Rocky Mountains on the West and Cincinnati on the East). In this territory there are 14 Class I lines (with subsidiaries) operating 54,659 miles, in receivership or reorganization."

Expenses Increase

Mr. Johnston called attention to the situation which the western railroads face due to increased costs of fuel, materials and supplies and labor.

"While it is true," he continued, "that increased carloadings have resulted in increased earnings, it is nevertheless a fact that the increase in net railway operating income of the western lines (1935 over 1934) was only $6,000,000 whereas the emergency charges provided them with additional revenue to the extent of approximately $19,000,000, or more than three times the increase in net income. Without the revenue from the emergency charges there would have been a decrease in railway operating income of $13,000,000.

"The additional revenue from the emergency charge would amount to approximately $26,000,000 projected for a full year, for the western lines. For the same period, the estimated increased cost to the western lines, however, for fuel, materials and supplies, on account of higher prices, amounts to $35,000,000 and the increased wage payments due to the restoration of the 10 per cent wage reduction amounts to $60,000,000, making a total of $95,000,000, about 3¼ times the amount of additional revenue received from the emergency charge. Surely the western lines are in no position to have $26,000,000 taken from their already pitifully inadequate revenues.

"Our railroads need more revenue and need it badly."

Upturn in Cattle Prices, but Hogs Generally Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 6 — Fed steer and yearling prices registered substantial advances during the past week, but the trading pace slowed down noticeably late, indicating that the upturn has about run its course, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Prices as compared with the close of last week on fed steers and yearlings are mostly 25 cents higher, instances 50 cents up. Other killing classes generally scored upturns, with the exception of bulls and vealers, which fell 10-15 cents and 25-50 cents respectively.

The extreme top of the market was $12, paid on two occasions for medium weights as well as heavies. Best light steers reached $11.70. There was a sizable sprinkling of heavy steers at $10.50-$11.50, but not many light cattle passed the $10.50 mark. The average cost of steers worked up to $9, compared with $8.04 on the low day of last week.

Severe pressure against heavy butcher hogs featured this branch of the livestock market. Bearish attacks against butchers scaling above 300 pounds resulted in a price spread of $1.25 from the top of the market to the low end on weighty hogs. A brisk rally on Wednesday tended to narrow the gap, but on the current session heavies again slipped back.

A contraction in receipts boosted fat lamb prices 25-50c. Bulk of the supplies have consisted of fed offerings from Colorado and Nebraska. Closing top rested at $10 after an extreme high of $10.10 during midweek.

Yearlings as well as sheep shared the lamb upturn. This week's top on fat ewes was $5.60.

The World's Business

Business Policy on Reserves—Mr. Ford's Case—New Tax Would Mean Revolution in Practice

By H. B. E.

TO THE corporation the problem posed by the new Roosevelt tax is the familiar one which every head of a family faces. It is the problem of laying aside a part of income against a rainy day. Individuals use the word savings for this withheld spending. The word in corporation parlance is reserves. The new tax would discourage such corporation savings, or capital accumulation. It would thus impel corporations to pass along to their stockholders more of their profits in dividends. This is the reason that stocks witnessed a runup on the tax news. Last year corporation earnings rose about 40 per cent, but dividends only 8 per cent. The stock market seems to be saying that if the tax were adopted probably corporations would be more liberal to their stockholders.

Yesterday I said a good word for the *theory* of the tax proposal from the standpoint of society at large. But it is going to be immensely difficult to work out without doing a lot of damage.

If a corporation did not set aside a moiety of its income in reserves, it would go on the rocks at the first blow of a harsh economic wind. We may go further and say that out of sheer self-preservation corporations must be even more prudent in this respect than individuals. In a depression individuals are not allowed to starve. Corporations, however, go down like ninepins. Also, there is a greater swing in the income position of a corporation than in that of the individuals employed by those corporations.

A look at corporate earnings statements in the depression years shows this. It affords eloquent proof that what some people call our profit system is really a "profit and loss" system. from a high profit mark in 1929 of $8,740,000,000, corporations showed a loss in 1932 of no less than $5,644,000,000. In the spring of 1933 corporation managements were so mired in red ink that they were almost in the mood to give their businesses to Mr. Roosevelt for nothing! These immense swings in corporate income show why, as Prof. O. M. W. Sprague suggests, the tax should be reckoned on corporate results over a period of years.

The policy of American corporations in keeping *ample* reserves is the fruit of bitter experience. Mr. Fleming yesterday mentioned Henry Ford's example. Many years ago, it will be recalled, Mr. Ford was called upon to pay up a bank loan. If he hadn't, he would have lost his business. He met the demand by mobilizing his dealers on a "remit-in-cash-on-delivery" system. Since then the Detroit industrialist has been so prudent that his liquid reserves are without equal, being scattered all over the country in bank balances. In the short and sharp depression of 1921 many businesses found themselves in the hands of the banks on account of an inadequate reserves policy. The survivors profited by the lesson, and followed Mr. Ford's example.

The gross amount of corporate savings, however, did not mount as rapidly as might be supposed. In 1922 the estimated sum was $1,747 millions. In 1929 it was $2,320 millions. It was the bigger corporations that took care to withold bigger ratios of their income. Berle and Means, in their book "The Modern Corporation and Private Property," show the following comparison for 200 large corporations:

1922	$585 millions
1927	$1,164 millions

This phenomenal increase in the savings of large corporations had a peculiar result. With their swelling reserves many of them turned into banks. They lent money on the stock market in loans to brokers. "Other lenders," namely corporations and private individuals, increased their offerings to brokers from $600 millions in 1926 to $4,000 millions when the crash came. The banks complained bitterly (and rightly) of this competition from businesses which turned into banks in order to prevent being taken over by banks!

All these reserves were, as we have seen, wiped out by the depression. Corporations are again building them up. Some persons remark critically that the rapid way in which corporations are getting back into black ink is evidence of "recovery at the top." There is no other type of recovery, however, in our system of private enterprise. Re-employment can come only out of profits and the prospect of profits. That corporate earnings increased 40 per cent last year is evidence that the system is getting back on its feet. That only 8 per cent was distributed in dividends is evidence of a return to the old reserves system which enabled American industry to withstand the greatest blizzard in American history.

I do think, however, that the reserves item does constitute a loophole for the wealthy to evade paying maximum personal income taxes. Take the case of a corporation which is dominated by a few persons. Those few might easily keep their income from ascending into the almost taxed-away brackets by plowing back their profits into the business. They might argue to themselves, "The money might much better lie there, where it will be safe, than be passed on to the tax collector." In this respect the new tax scheme plugs a possible leak. But it still leaves untouched the greatest leak of all—tax-exempt securities.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt's scheme might perhaps destroy this reserves policy. Corporations naturally ask, "What is to become of us in the next blizzard?" Let us go back to the analogy with the individual.

Now we have social security systems in vogue, presumably the individual will spend with less anxiety about the future. Will the corporations be equally taken care of? Perhaps so; it was Mr. Hoover who founded the RFC, which is probably the greatest bailing-out institution in history. But there is no such guarantee, and the new tax will, consequently, be regarded with apprehension by prudent managements. The problem must be so to levy this proposed tax that it will, first, allow for proper replacement of plant, which is essential to recovery; secondly, allow for adequate reserves, which are essential to survival; and, thirdly, contribute to lessen the oversavings in prosperity, a reform which, according to an influential school of economists, is essential to the prevention of depressions. This is a pretty large order. An unwise implementation of the President's proposal might easily do far more harm than good.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-fourth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Depreciation

The revenue act provides for "a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear, and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence." For convenience, such allowance usually is referred to as depreciation.

o o o

In claiming a deduction of depreciation several fundamental principles must be observed. The deduction must be confined to property actually used in trade, business, profession, and to improvements on real property, other than property used by the taxpayer as his personal residence. In general, it applies to the taxpayer's capital assets—buildings, machinery, etc.—the cost of which cannot be deducted as a business expense.

o o o

A lawyer, doctor, or other professional man may not charge off as a current expense the cost of a library used wholly in his profession, this being a capital expenditure and the library a capital asset, but he may deduct an allowance for depreciation based upon the useful life of the library.

o o o

If part of a professional man's residence is used by him for office purposes, a proportionate amount of the depreciation sustained may be deducted, based generally on the ratio of the number of rooms used for such purposes to the total number of rooms in the building. The same principle applies if a taxpayer rents to others a portion of his residence. Under such conditions, however, the taxpayer must include in his gross income the rentals received.

United Aircraft Corp. To Increase Capitalization

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6 (AP)—The stockholders of the United Aircraft Corporation authorized an increase in the capital stock from 2,400,000 to 3,000,000 shares of $5 par stock at a special meeting today.

The stockholders established the price of the new stock at $15 a share.

The issue will be distributed to stock of record March 20 on the basis of one share for each five held.

$8,459,000,000 Is Subscription Total For U. S. Offerings

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Treasury announced today that subscriptions totaling $8,459,000,000 were received for its March cash offering of $1,250,000,000 in securities.

Cash subscriptions of $5,106,000,000 were received on the bond offering of $650,000,000, while a total of $3,353,000,000 was received for the offer of $600,000,000 in notes.

Subscriptions up to $5000 will be allotted in full. On amounts over this sum, buyers will receive 13 per cent of their subscriptions to the bonds and 18 per cent on the notes.

The bonds were of 12- to 15-year maturity paying 2¾ per cent. The notes were of five-year maturity paying 1½ per cent.

At the same time, the Treasury announced that "practically all" of the $559,000,00 of 2⅞ per cent notes maturing April 15 have been exchanged for the new offerings, with 90 per cent of the holders preferring bonds."

The last comparable issue of government securities was floated last December, when allotments equaled 23 per cent of subscriptions for bonds and 19 per cent for notes. That issue carried identical interest rates, but the bonds were of only 10- to 12-year duration.

Brokers' Loans Show $101,000,000 Rise

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,031,000,000 for the week ending March 4, an increase of $101,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $731,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, were:

	This Week	Prev. Week
In N. Y. City	$969,000,000	$969,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	62,000,000	61,000,000

Kelvinator Unfilled Orders 670 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 6—Unfilled orders of the Kelvinator Corporation as of Feb. 29 showed an increase of 670 per cent over last year, H. W. Burritt, vice-president in charge of sales, announced.

This represents a total of 58,097 unfilled orders for household and commercial refrigerators, gas and electric ranges, oil burners and air-conditioning units, compared with 7546 unfilled orders as of Feb. 28, 1935.

Hudson Motor Co. Earns $585,746 Net for 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 6—Net earnings of the Hudson Motor Car Company and subsidiaries for the year 1935 amounted to $584,749, after all charges including depreciation and income taxes, according to the annual report made public by A. Edward Barit, president. The company's figures show a net loss of $3,239,201 in 1934. A net loss of $250,561 is reported for the first nine months of 1935, indicating a net profit of $835,310 in the last quarter of 1935.

Net sales of automobiles and parts in 1935 totaled $63,077,414, a gain of 20 per cent as compared with sales of $52,567,560 in 1934. The cost of sales in 1935 was $60,376,400, which left an operating profit of $2,701,014.

The consolidated balance sheet of the Hudson Motor Car Company and subsidiaries as of Dec. 31, 1935, shows total current assets of $16,671,019, which compares with current liabilities of $6,704,358, a ratio of nearly 2.5 to 1.

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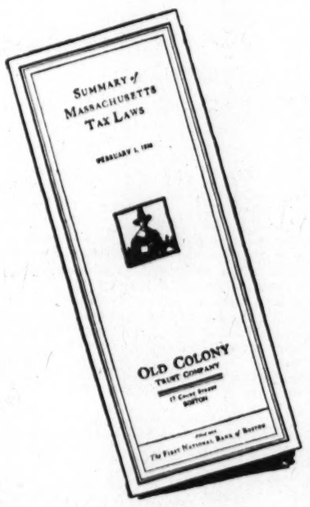
EVERY PROPERTY OWNER
should read this pamphlet



WE have prepared a new pamphlet, *Summary of Massachusetts Tax Laws*, which should prove helpful and interesting to every property owner. It gives a concise digest of taxes as they are levied in this Commonwealth. We shall be glad to send you a copy upon request.

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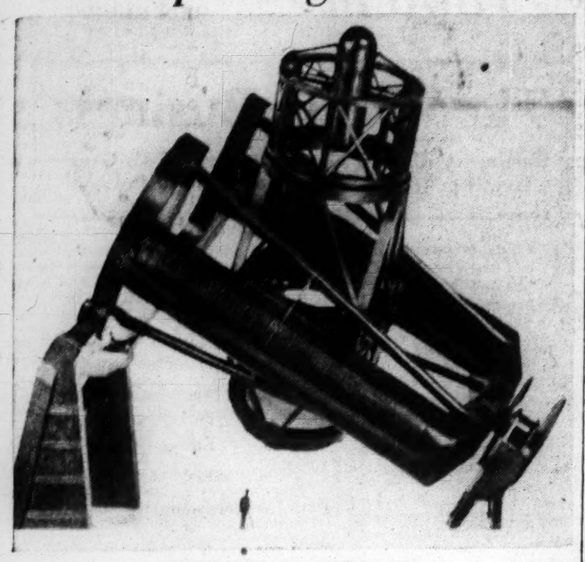

Model for Tube and Turntable

Built at California Institute of Technology—Figure of Man Shows Scale of Construction

New Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Equipment Studied for 200-Inch Mirror

Telescope builders at the California Institute of Technology have constructed a wooden model of the projected 200-inch telescope, supplanting the earlier model of two years ago. As it is being prepared for exhibition at the current San Diego Exposition, Dr. George E. Hale, astrophysicist heading the construction committee, explains that while it is the latest design it may not be final.

By multiplying the dimensions of the model 32 times, an accurate conception of how the world's largest telescope will look, can be obtained. The model calls for a suspended tube, 20 feet in diameter weighing 125 tons. The great mirror itself will lie on a special support system at the lower end of the tube. This alone will weigh 16 tons, after grinding and polishing in the optical shop of the institute.

Designing the superstructure has been no easy task, according to Dr. Hale, who explains: "The telescope tube must be rigid enough to carry an observer in the cartridge-shaped house at the upper end without flexure. It must also be mounted so as to turn freely to all parts of the heavens and to follow the stars automatically with great precision. The total weight will be in the neighborhood of 425 tons."

The entire apparatus will stand within a dome 135 feet in diameter. By opening the shutters of this dome, an aperature 30 feet wide, extending from the horizon to beyond the zenith will provide a large window for observation in every direction. The lower part of the cylindrical building, fixed in position, will contain several rooms, laboratories, and photographic dark-rooms for various kinds of work. The dome will rotate on circular rails.

The wooden model is now being put into metal at the laboratories; and when complete, will be exactly one tenth the size of the projected telescope. It is to form a guide for actual construction, if all tests prove satisfactory.

Figure Changed for Velocity of Light

The final results of the measurement of the velocity of light, soon to be published in the Year Book of Carnegie Institution of Washington, place the new value at 186,270.75 miles a second according to Dr. Francis G. Pease of Mount Wilson Observatory.

This closes an investigation begun 10 years ago by the late Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago. Initial studies in which light beams were flashed across measured distances between mountain peaks gave the value 186,283 miles a second, but Dr. Michelson was dissatisfied. He built a string of steel pipe, three feet in diameter and a mile long. Then in order to make conditions as nearly approximate to those prevailing in space as possible, powerful air pumps were installed and the volume of air in the pipe line was reduced to about one five-hundredth the normal amount. Light was thereupon flashed back and forth through the line by multiple reflections and the time accurately recorded.

After the passing of Dr. Michelson, the work was continued by Dr. Pease and Mr. Fred Pearson of the University of Chicago, both of whom had been assisting in the early work.

Radio Set Up at Tegucigalpa

The difficulties of erecting a radio transmitting station in Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, Central America as explained by Mr. I. W. Weir of General Electric's engineering department, indicate that there are still sections of the world in which semicivilized peoples have never heard of radio.

En route through the Panama Canal he was surprised to find himself detailed for special investigation after custom officials had made their inspection. "It took some time for me to find out that I was suspected of carrying bombs," Mr. Weir explained, "and after much argument it was agreed with Canal officials that I would leave my radio vacuum tubes in the ammunition dump during my stay in the Zone."

Further difficulties arose during the actual installation work at Tegucigalpa, through the lack of a technical vocabulary among the natives.

"First, I attempted to teach them the English words for the various parts, but this was difficult. I asked them instead what each object suggested to them in Spanish. The large tuning coil suggested a sugar mill, the giant porcelain insulators suggested sausages, the insulators used to support the wire were called guitars, the tuning coil wire was called a tube of many wires, and large rheostats were called victrolas."

After that he had little trouble. The "sugar mill" went up in jig time, built of "victrolas" with "guitars" mounted upon "sausages," wound with a "tube of many copper wires."

Ichthyosaur Models Made and Sold

Near Kirchheim, Germany, in the slate quarry at Holzmaden, is an "ichthyosaur factory." Dr. Bernhard Hauff is the sole proprietor and is said to be the only man who earns his living by offering casts and originals of these antediluvian fossils for sale.

Ichthyosaurs were dolphin-like reptiles very common in Mesozoic times. The so-called Neptune's Sea covered south central Germany in those days, and when subsequent centuries saw the mud of this sea compressed to one twentieth of its original space, imprints of ichthyosaurs, primitive fish and marine creatures of all kinds were found preserved. In addition to quarrying such specimens, Dr. Hauff has been engaged for many years in making casts of them. Museums prove to be his best customers, but for 3000 marks he'll make a 10-foot prehistoric reptile for anyone.

Meteorites Brought to U. S. From Chile

Four meteorites, three complete and one fragmentary, and a large number of unusual mineral specimens, some of which represent materials new to mineralogy, have been brought back to the Smithsonian Institution from Chile by Mark C. Bandy, who collected them under the joint auspices of the Institution and the Mineralogical Museum of Harvard University.

Most of the collecting was done in the vicinity of the Atacama Desert, the driest spot on the earth's surface. Mr. Bandy visited many abandoned silver and copper mines, some of which had not been worked since the days of the Spanish conquest. The largest meteorite obtained weighs about 65 pounds and is composed chiefly of coarsely crystalline iron.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Champlain	March 7	Plymouth, March 14	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 am
‡Transylvania	March 7	London, March 15	Mar. 6, 6:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 am
Deutschland	March 7	Cherbourg, March 15	Mar. 7, 1:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Anten	San Francisco,	March 19	Mar. 14, 4:00 pm	Mar. 14, 7:30 pm
Anten	San Pedro,	March 21	Mar. 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Seattle,	March 25	Mar. 20, 4:00 pm	Mar. 20, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle,	March 14	Mar. 9, 4:00 pm	Mar. 9, 7:30 pm

†Except Northern Ireland and Scotland. ‡Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Lehman Seeks Law To Get 'Higher-Ups'

By a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman opened a drive in the Legislature yesterday for laws which would "permit police and prosecutors to convict the highest [illegible] racketeering abetters."

ups" in racketeering activities, sponsoring at the request of New York City's special prosecutor, Thomas Dewey, investigating vice and crime, a bill to make various state laws conform with federal statutes.

The Governor submitted to the Legislature a letter from Mr. Dewey,

'Next-to-Nothing' Home Is Feature Of London Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A home furnished with the aid of empty jam-jars and other objects most folk consign to the rubbish heap, and furnishing of the future, built for a futuristic film, are to be on show at the Ideal Home Exhibition, opening at Olympia here March 24.

The "Next-to-Nothing Home," as the "reprieved-rubbish-heap" house is called, is the work of Mr. Claude Atkinson, a young artist. Mr. Atkinson came to the organizers of the Ideal Home Exhibition with such unconventional ideas of economy combined with artistry, that he was given free rein for his fancies and a bungalow to furnish.

Not Freak Ideas

Mr. Atkinson stoutly maintains that his ideas are not "freaks" but, on the other hand, extremely practical. He turns, among other things, empty jam-jars into table legs, scrap paper into wall decorations and salad oil bottles into light fittings.

Another feature of the exhibition is to be a display of homes of film stars, full-scale reproductions of the homes of many men and women who are well known to the general public through their screen appearances.

The whole of one floor of Olympia's great Empire Hall is being devoted to these homes of film stars.

Some Hollywood Homes

Miss Claudette Colbert's living room, the play-room of Mr. Clive Brook's Hollywood house, the bedroom of Miss Merle Oberon's beach house at Santa Monica, Calif., Mr. Ronald Colman's library and little Miss Shirley Temple's nursery are among the rooms which will be displayed.

The exhibition of "Furniture of the Future" is drawn from sets used in the making of a film in Britain from the scenario of Mr. H. G. Wells, entitled "The Shape of Things to Come."

Visitors are to be shown "how the other half lives." A display under this title has been prepared to give many persons the opportunity of seeing the everyday quarters of many others.

Unusual Choices

The "many others" in this case include a lighthouse keeper, an Oxford undergraduate, a Benedictine monk, a member of the crew of a trawler, the personnel of a submarine, and an art student.

Each year the exhibition contains a show of gardens, intended as a foretaste to spring and summer, an inspiration to gardeners and a rest to visitors. This year the gardens have been designed under the inspiration of music.

They are called "The Gardens of the Musicians." Each one is a gardener's interpretation of some famous passage of music. They range a scale from Frederick Delius to George Gershwin. The gardeners claim to have conquered the difficult task of making a restful garden from the inspiration of syncopation, although it is not yet revealed how they have achieved this paradoxical effect.

A Bit of Gretna Green

Since most new homes are the immediate outcome of new marriages, the exhibition is to show a reproduction of the blacksmith's shop at Gretna Green, Scotland. This shop has been one of the goals of romantic English couples for many centuries, including those who have eloped to take speedy advantage of the easier marriage laws of Scotland. In the past seven years over 200 marriages have been solemnized over the blacksmith's anvil at Gretna Green.

Mr. G. B. Mackie, Laird of Gretna, has given assistance in producing this exhibit and has agreed to lend a large number of the original relics pertaining to the forge. The actual anvil, over which marriages are still performed, will be among these.

The housing section of the show will, it is claimed, disclose the latest developments in planning, equipment and furnishing of modern houses. It will include six houses, ranging in price from £775 to £2500, and a block of modern apartment flats at a wide variety of rentals.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 231 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Portland—Week days, except Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.
Presque Isle—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 1:45 p. m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 5:15 p. m.; WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK (Shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., W1XAL, (Shortwave), 11.79mc.
Needham—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m.; WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMAS, 1420kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Week days, except Saturdays, 10:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Week days, 10:05 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WBYD, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV 550kc.

Shortwave
Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 5:15 p. m.; W1XK, 9.57mc.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

CONCORD

Tucker's coffee house
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tucker
Good Things to Eat
ICE CREAM—CANDY

Monitor Advertised Products
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Quality and Service
30 Main Street Concord 1000

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

Hammond Service Station
(T. HAMMOND, *Manager*)
Exide Batteries — SUNOCO — Firestone Tires
125 Washington Street Dedham, Mass.
Corner of East St. Tel. Ded. 1527
We appreciate your patronage.

RADIO and ELECTRIC
Sales — Service
Philco and R. C. A. Victor All Wave Radios
We cordially invite you to listen in to Station W1XAL at our store each week day, except Saturday, at 5:30 p. m.
593 HIGH ST. DEDHAM, MASS.
TEL. DED. 2014

UNION MARKET
(JOHN T. FOSTER, *Prop.*)
Face Rump Roast—heavy, steer beef lb. 35c
Large Fowl, 5-6 lb. average.....lb. 35c
Holland Butter, special.....2 lbs. 78c
Real Cellar Cured Cheese.....lb. 35c
572 High Street, Dedham, Mass.
PHONES DED. 0015, 0014

EAST MILTON

Richards' Service Station
AERO
Firestone Tires
Willard Batteries
Batteries Recharged 75c
Tires Repaired 50c
442 GRANITE AVE.

Appleby's Bakery
370 Granite Ave. Tel. Bluehills 6920
For
"BETTER BAKED GOODS"

FITCHBURG

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs.

JOHN C. MERCER
Registered Optometrist
412 MAIN STREET
TEL. 771

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

We Are Featuring
HOT CROSS BUNS
Every Wednesday and Friday
558 Main Street
Tel. 1854

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG *(Continued)*

Fresh Meats
Fish and Vegetables

SCHADLICH'S MARKET
72 Green Street Tel. 586
Full Stock
Men's Spring Suits, Hats and Topcoats
NOW READY
Scores to choose from.
F. H. LANE COMPANY

Mrs. Ida Houghton
is now Manager of the
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street, Room 17
Tel. 3430
We make you comfortable while having a Shampoo, Wave, Hair Cut, or Harper Method Permanent.
Our $1.00 Facial is popular

New Spring Hats
All Headsizes, Colors and Shapes for the Miss and Matron
$1.98 up
Spillane Millinery Shop
550 MAIN STREET TEL. 643

Deposits Next Put on Interest
April 1st
Dividends Are Paid Quarterly
WORCESTER NORTH SAVINGS INSTITUTION
288-294 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
Fire, Casualty, Automobile
Windstorm, Life, Annuities
HENRY D. PACKARD
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.
Tel. 6755

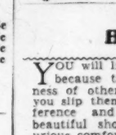
HAVERHILL

Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
14 Middlesex Street, Bradford, Mass.
CASSIUS P. SMITH, *Proprietor*
TEL. 44
READING ANTHRACITE COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE TEL. 1472
See Our SPECIAL
For the Month in
SOCIAL STATIONERY at $1
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
General Launderers
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
carries Monitor Advertised Products



PAGE & SHAW CANDIES
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

HOLYOKE

YOU will like Natural Bridge Shoes, because they have all the smartness of other shoes and the moment you slip them on you realize the difference and understand why such beautiful shoes can have such luxurious comfort.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

Le Gant Corselettes
in ½ sizes for the average height woman.
5.00
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

Headquarters for
ARROW SHIRTS and NECKWEAR
KNOX HATS
and KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
Holyoke's popular store for men and boys.
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK

LAWRENCE

The New "LINEN LADY', BLOUSE $1.95
Pride of Spring suits . . . and handsomely done in handkerchief linen.
Seven Styles
Cherry & Webb's

Flowers for all occasions
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 Pleasant Street Methuen, Mass.
Member F. T. D. Tel. 2331[illegible]

LEXINGTON

For the Lenten Season
Fresh Creamery Butter
Toasted Bridge Nuts 69c lb.
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0[illegible]

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

Lexington Fruit Co.
Fruits—Vegetables
1740 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Telephone Lex. 0789

Estabrook and Slaunwhite
Barbers
Children's and Ladies' Haircutting a specialty.
Prompt service. Skilled barbers. Sanitary methods.
11 WALTHAM STREET

ARCHIBALD'S
Fine cards are not sold in cheap stores. You are judged by the cards you send. Just as by the clothes you wear. Make your selection of cards here and be sure of getting the best.
1840 MASS. AVENUE

LOWELL

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Lowell's Biggest, Busiest and Best Store
Everything You Could Ask For in
Smart New Suits!
Classic fashions in many versions of the spring mode..... $29.75

Cherry & Webb's
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
TEL. 135 TEL. 4940

E. A. Wilson Co.
DERBY ELECTRIC CO.
40-44 Middle Street
Electrical Contractors
Complete Household Electrical Service and Appliances
TELEPHONE 3096-3097

LYNN

Goddard Bros.
MARKET ST., LYNN, MASS.

We Want
You to Try
Our
Pure Silk STOCKINGS
at
59c
A PAIR
All first quality! All perfect! Full Fashioned! 4-thread Chiffon and 7-thread Service. They are such wonderful values that Goddard Bros. urges you to stock up now with a season's supply.
WIGWAM—Beige brown
TOM TOM—Brown tone
TEPEE—Taupe tone
FLINT—Grey tone
Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET LYNN, MASS.

Women who know quality and a bargain will recognize this value as being a money saver.

New Spring
"FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM" DRESSES
$1.10
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping Magazine. A number of clever shirtmaker models, interestingly styled.
Every dress a brand new spring creation, the whole range of spring colors in very fine stripes, medium stripes, new figures and floral patterns.
Every Dress Is Guaranteed
Fast Color and Washable
Sizes 14-20 and 38-44
T. W. ROGERS CO
Department Store Union Street

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry
Cleansing Laundering
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

Have Your Used Fur Coats Made Into Fur Capes at

Wessell Fur Shop
WE ALSO MAKE SCARFS
Open Evenings
488 MAIN STREET MALDEN

Spring Suits and Topcoats
NOW READY
Latest Styles—New Colors
Suits $21.50—Topcoats $19.75
The apparel shop that's on the Square.
BAKER CLOTHING CO.
440 Main Street, Malden

Jubilee Days
MARCH 13 and 14
Two Big Bargain Days
Goods to be sold at sacrifice prices.
B&S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
175 Pleasant Street, Malden

MEDFORD

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

First National Bank
In Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Square Meat Shop
TENDER ROAST BEEF
SPRING LAMB
SPECIAL
Fresh Dressed Capon 39c
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

MELROSE

BUY
JENNEY GASOLINE
AT
Highland Super-Service Station
COR. TREMONT and FRANKLIN STREETS

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

Pattee Corset Shop
523 MAIN STREET
Bouclé Suits, Bridge Accessories
Dresses, Sweaters,
Stockings; Silk Lingerie
Expert fitters of well-known Foundation Garments

New Method Laundry
"STAR BUNDLE"
20 lbs. for $2.00
Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed
22 GOULD ST., STONEHAM Tel. Ston. 0407

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
DELCO-HEAT
FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
20 Tremont St. Tel. Mel. 0047-4047

NEEDHAM

ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 Pickering Street
Jenney Service Station
Valvoline, Quaker State Oil
We are now prepared to change oil and lubricate cars in new, heated building.
TEL. NEEDHAM 1449

■ R. H. Kimball ■
Needham Furniture Exchange
UPHOLSTERING—REPAIRING
REFINISHING
Tel. 0622-R Bank Bldg., Eaton Square

● FUEL OILS ●
Check Our Prices When Purchasing Your Next Supply of Heating Oils
Our Prices Are Lower
Whetton's Oil Company
920 Great Plain Ave. Needham 0967
144 West St. Needham 0380

NEW BEDFORD

Sales Agent for
Toridheet Oil Burners
William H. Mudge
Plumbing—Heating
68 North St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel. 7388
1043 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel. 6388

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk *Luncheon* *Dinner*
Buttermilk *Afternoon Tea*
Heavy Cream *Fancy Pastries*
Ice Cream *Schrafft's Candies*

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

Dillingham-Dykeman
INCORPORATED
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Spring and Seventh Streets
Tel. 514-W

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
Telephone 5549

Willey's Inc.
250 UNION STREET
Featuring SUITS for Immediate Wear

NEWBURYPORT

L. L. PEAVY CO., Inc.
35 MARKET SQ. 36 MARKET ST.
NEWBURYPORT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Hardware - Sporting Goods
Electrical Supplies and
Pipe and Fittings

Ladies' Clinton Footwear
Purchase for 1936 just arrived. Perfect ease and comfort guaranteed. Also school shoes in all grades.
THURLOW'S
FAMILY SHOE STORE
11 STATE STREET NEWBURYPORT

LOVELY CLOTHES
Hats, Hosiery, Undies, Accessories,
Frocks, Gowns, Coats
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
GOWN SHOPPE
Tel. 818-W 232 HIGH STREET

NEW ENGLAND COKE
W. F. ATKINSON CO.
TEL. 4 NEWBURYPORT

All Wave Radios
NEW 1936 PHILCO
A Musical Instrument of Quality reaching new heights of tone—power—foreign reception.
Authorized Philco Service
EARL R. GURNEY
Always at your Service
PHONE 1771 28 MERRIMAC ST.

March 17TH
CHOCOLATE AND CREAM
St. Patrick Novelties
for Bridge Parties, Children's Parties, etc.
Special Ice Cream
CHASE'S CANDY SHOP
33 STATE ST. Tel. 424 NEWBURYPORT

NEWTON

MEREDITH
BEAUTY STUDIO

Complete Beauty Service
EUGENE PERMANENTS
392 Centre St. N. N. 1829

NEWTON CENTER

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Batteries, Tires
Radios, Refrigerators, Washers
SALES—SERVICE
Highland Auto Supply
CENTRE NEWTON 1714

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Twelve years of proved reliability in Newton. Wedding Canopies, Aisle Carpets, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Metal Weather Stripping, Screens, Window Caulking.
Phone NEWton North 4850
861-865 WASHINGTON STREET

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

Albert's
BEAUTY SALON
On March 2 there will be added to our staff
M. FRED
formerly of Paris and of the Ritz Carlton in New York and Boston.
S. VINCENT
formerly with Best of New York and Brookline.
Free Consultation About Your Beauty Problem
312 WALNUT ST. NEW. NO. 7630

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
TEL. MIDDLESEX 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery—Undergarments
Washable Dresses—Hand Bags
Gloves—Handkerchiefs—Neckwear
Embroideries—Stamped Goods—Gifts
Greeting Cards

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

BROOKNER FUR SHOP
Final Clearance Sale
of
FUR COATS
Reductions
from 40% to 60%
281 North St. Opp. Y. M. C. A.
Tel. 2-2962

SMITH BROTHERS COAL & OIL Co.
INCORPORATED
17 WEST ST. TEL. 7396

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

BARRITT AUTO SUPPLY, Inc.
38 Summer Street
— Fuel Oils —
Tires — Gas — Oil
Dial Either 2-0078 or 5025

SPRING SUITS and TOPCOATS
Now Ready
Early Selections mean Greater Assortments
BESSE-CLARKE 273 North St.

Real Silk Hosiery
I wish to thank Monitor readers for their splendid patronage.
HUGH HOGAN
Real Silk Representative
29 Penn Street Tel. Mohawk Tourist

Wallace's Complete Department Store
Welcomes thrifty shoppers of Ready-to-Wear and Accessories, House and Home Furnishings, Children's and Men's Furnishings.
THE WALLACE CO.
Sturdywear Sheets
all sizes $1.00
Think of it, no dressing, no sizing, tested for 104 washings and guaranteed for four years. Buy one pair and you'll be back for more.

HOLDEN & STONE CO.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
DELICIA ICE CREAM
Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Granite 1868, 8:30 to 11:00 a. m., daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street Qra. 3698

FEATHER PILLOWS
Ticking carefully and thoroughly washed, feathers separately dusted, steamed and air blown.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY,
FREE. 5000

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1590 HANCOCK STREET Gra. 4240

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE and FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL—CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1516 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
Complete Insurance Service
1364 HANCOCK STREET Granite 3000
Adams Building

QUINCY TRUST CO.
1486 Hancock St., Quincy
651 Hancock St., Wollaston
415 Hancock St., Norfolk Downs
Commercial Department
Savings Department
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Wilbur Corn Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

READING

SWEETSER COAL CO.
NEW ENGLAND COKE
80 Ash Street
Tel. Read. 0044
COAL and OIL

SHARON

The New V-8 Ford
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Are Low
Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND STREET Tel. 684

SOMERVILLE

B. P. SAWYER
Apothecary
152-4 Highland Ave. Som. 5474

Do You Know---
We are making our own
SUPER-CREAMED ICE CREAM
on the premises?
Try it—It's delicious!
We Are Official Agents for
Kemp's Nuts and Chocolates

Karl T. Small
Apothecary
Chocolates of Supreme Quality in 1- and 2-lb. Boxes, 50c lb.
TEELE SQUARE SOMERSET 2179

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Gross Tailors & Cleansers
1016 BROADWAY Som. 2622
351 HIGHLAND AVE. Som. 2633
13 COLLEGE AVE. DAVIS SQUARE
Any Garment Cleansed and Refinished..... 49c
Expert work on relining and remodeling at reasonable prices.
Free Call and Delivery Service

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817, 21 Besse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

MAISON WOODWORTH, INC.

A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

Firestone One-Stop Service
Firestone Service Stores
Complete One-Stop Service
Ask About Our Budget Plan
Your Credit Is Good
718 State Street Tel. 6-5454 or 6-5453

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

FREDERICK K. WALTERS
Merchant Tailor
Fine American and British Woolens
1215 Main Street Tel. 4-2417

Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICAL GOODS
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1502 MAIN STREET

MRS. JEANETTE HAAG, *Prop.*
A. R. DANZIGER SHOP
315 BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3-6811
Correct Corset Fitting
for all figure types at prices from $3.50 to $18.50
Also UNDERWEAR *and* HOSIERY

BINDING BOOK
Your "Journals" and "Sentinels" in yearly volumes
CARL LAUPPE
21 Besse Pl., Springfield, Mass.

C. L. Hoyt, Inc.
Furriers
1383 Main Street, Bookstore Bldg.
Phone 7-0234
It will soon be time to put your furs in cold storage and have necessary repairs done during the summer season.

TAUNTON

We are introducing
"BERKSHIRE"
A lady's stocking "Three Strides Ahead in Hosiery Design," 69c, $1, $1.15. In sheer, chiffon and service weight.
Ask about our stocking club plan.
The Seeley Co. TAUNTON
The Biggest Sale of the Year Next Week
E. A. THOMAS CO.
36th Anniversary Sale
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 11, 12, 13, 14. Don't miss the bargains.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2500

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
— Our Motto —
QUALITY and SERVICE
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phones Wel. 1660—1661

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Certified Cleaning
Only High Quality Work is done here.
We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue
Ocean 0136-R
We call and deliver

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam St., Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

CHAS. R. BENNISON
Funeral Home
170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
OCEAN 0050

Everybody's Cash Market
OCEAN 1520
Leg and Loin Lamb (Spring Lamb only) ..24c lb.
Back of Rump to Roast (heavy western beef only) ..37c lb.
Rump Steak ..43c lb.
Fresh Guinea Haddock ..11c lb.
Fresh Halibut ..35c lb.
Fancy Creamery Butter ..39c lb.
Seedless Grapefruit (chock full of juice) 4 for 25c

Our Home-Made ICE CREAM
Is Delicious—Nutritious—Pure
Try KEMP'S SALTED NUTS
They Are Fresh and Tasty
B. N. SAMUELS
Pharmacist at the Centre Station
OCEAN 0860 OCEAN 2882

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugéne Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

New Spring
Silks and Woolens
Men's Ties
SLOCUM'S 476 Main Street
Second Floor

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

BUILDERS, DECORATORS, PLUMBERS, ELECTRICIANS

BUILDERS, decorators, plumbers, electricians; all efficiently carried out. Phone 1309. PERCY SCOTT, 43 South Street, Exeter.

BUSINESS SERVICE

INCREASE in turnover wanted by soundly progressive firm of letter-press printers 'g west of England. Reply: Advertiser, per G F Jones, Esq., J P, West India House, Baldwin Street, Bristol

CORSETIERES

BIRMINGHAM, 24 Vernon Road, Edgbaston. MISS ADELE ZISS. Qualified "Spencer" Corsetiere, can measure clients at above address, or at their own homes anywhere in Birmingham and district, for "Spencer" individually designed corsets. Phone Edg. 3411 or ask for booklet.

ENTERTAINERS

BOURNEMOUTH—Unique entertainer: fun for adults and delight for the kiddies. CLIFTON BARROW 16 Oxford Rd. Phone Bournemouth 4916.

FLATS TO LET

RAMSGATE, 6 Granville Gardens, East Cliff —Furnished flats comprising sitting room, one or two bedrooms, kitchen, etc.; exceptional position; magnificent sea view; moderate rents. Apply MRS. TUFFIN.

RICHMOND—Near station, bus, Kew Gardens, self-contained flat, 4 rooms, small garden, £80; also maisonette, 5 large rooms, £90. Apply 20 Barlow Road, Hampton.

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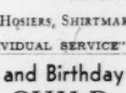

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THE school of difficulty is the best school of moral discipline.—SMILES.

Daily Features

LET him that would move the world first move himself. —SOCRATES

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Rosabel and Suzette Look for Annabel

SUZETTE JONES, Rosabel Robinson, and Annabel Smith were asleep—Suzette in the coal hod, Annabel on the window seat, and Rosabel under the table.

If anybody had come into the playroom, as nobody was likely to do till tomorrow morning, such a person would probably not have known that Suzette, Rosabel, and Annabel were asleep, for most people know little about the habits of dolls when they are left to themselves. And those who know anything at all don't know much.

Rosabel Robinson, who was a dressy sort of doll with a wax head and something inside of her that made her say "Marmar, Marmar" when she was pinched in the right place, looked as if she was asleep because she was made to close her eyes when she lay down on her back.

But Suzette Jones, who was made of worsted, had two black buttons for eyes and never closed them at all. And Annabel Smith, who was made of rubber and had a whistle in the back of her head, had blue eyes that were painted on her face and wouldn't close up.

So nobody could have told by looking at Suzette Jones and Annabel Smith whether they were asleep or not, and often when Rosabel Robinson looked as if she was asleep she wasn't but just happened to

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

She pushed herself over the edge

have been laid down on her back.

"Hay-ho and Tum-ti-diddy!" said Suzette Jones, waking up. "Where did those children leave me this time. Ah, yes, in the coal hod. I wonder where they left Rosabel and Annabel. I will fall out and see."

So Suzette Jones rolled herself over the edge of the coal hod and fell on the floor, which, of course, didn't hurt because she was made of worsted, and picked herself up and started to find Rosabel and Annabel. She found Rosabel first and pinched her in the right place.

"Marmar," said Rosabel Robinson, sitting up and opening her eyes. "Oh, it's you, is it? Suzette Jones. I suppose you like to make me say that ridiculous word."

"It's fun," said Suzette. "'Marmar, marmar,' I am looking for you and Annabel, but I can't seem to find Annabel. I want to make her whistle through the back of her head."

"Well, she won't thank you for that," said Rosabel. "Annabel doesn't care any more about whistling through the back of her head than I do about saying, 'Marmar, marmar.'"

"Nobody can make me whistle or say anything when I don't want to," said Suzette. "That's what I like about being worsted. Not that you don't say 'Marmar' very prettily, Rosabel."

"Oh, you needn't apologize, Suzette," said Rosabel. "It's just part of being my kind of a doll. Let's find Annabel."

"I guess those children left her some place where we can't see her," said Suzette. "On a chair or the table. They left me in the coal hod."

So Suzette and Rosabel went here and there calling Annabel. Presently they stood by the window seat.

"Annabel! Annabel! Annabel!" called Suzette and Rosabel together.

"She's there, Rosabel," said Suzette. "On the window seat. I hear her whistle. She's sitting up."

And so Annabel Smith was, for when she sat up, it squeezed her in the middle and she whistled prettily through the back of her head.

Guess Again Answers (38)

1. Yes; although a comma is preferred in personal correspondence.
2. Yes.
3. No; they are heteronyms—words that are spelled alike, but are different in sense and pronunciation. Homonyms are not spelled alike, but they are sounded alike ("might," "mite").
4. No. The letters in a digraph coalesce into one sound; the letters comprising a diphthong are both sounded.
5. Yes.
6. No.
7. No. Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon.
8. No; by Charlotte Brontë.
9. Yes; both are larger (Massachusetts, 8266 square miles; New Hampshire, 9341; Vermont, 9564).
10. Yes; for men.

From the Juvenile Section of the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Dorothy S. Riess, Torrington, Conn.

Reading the Funnies

E. J. Brown, Los Angeles

Blowing Bubbles

Mrs. Howard Bowden, Medford, Ore.

Picture-Book Scholar

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Mending

WHEN a young man appeared at my door and showed me the contents of a mending kit and explained that he could mend anything from frail china to the crack in the floor, I told him to come in, as I had several things he could mend. I then had him glue a loose chair rung, put plastic wood filler in a hole around a loose drawer pull, and solder a hole in a kettle around its handle.

He assured me he was doing well at just this simple mending work, since many housewives had numerous things to fix but could not get them down to a repair man easily. He went on his way whistling happily and I was glad to have things mended.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

For Washington's Sake

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE friendship between Washington and Lafayette is one of the beautiful personal records in history. The impetuous, romantic young nobleman, a mere boy when he came to America the first time, found his ideal of manhood in the distinguished colonial patriot; and his fervent devotion to that ideal never wavered. One of his last acts was in commemoration of that friendship.

After the surrender at Yorktown, Washington established his headquarters in an old home in Newburgh-on-the-Hudson.

Shortly before Lafayette's passing, in 1834, he gave a dinner party to the American minister and some old friends. The guests were ushered into a room which was in strange contrast with the elegant apartments in which they had been received. The ceiling of the room was low, and dark, with heavy beams crossing it. There was a single small window curtainless, as well as several small doors. A long, rough table was meagerly set out with strange-looking food; a dish of meat, some uncouth-looking pastry, and some camp-mugs. The guests looked at their host with unspoken questions.

Lafayette, at that time a man 77 years, was looking around the room slowly. "Do you know where we are now?" he asked. "Ah, the seven little doors, and the one little window! And the little camp-mugs—see them all! We are in the headquarters in Washington, in Newburgh-on-the-Hudson!" He had arranged the room in memory of the gallant battle days in America!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Jacob (H. E. F.)—The correspondent reports hearing this name pronounced *Jake'-up.*

The name is properly pronounced *Jay'-kub* (long *a*, *u* clipped-short).

Real, reel (H. E. F.)—The first is pronounced as two syllables, *re'-al* (*e* long, *a* clipped-short); the second is one syllable, *reel* (*ee* as in *feet*).

Note, too, that "really" is sounded as three syllables, *re'-al-y* (not *ree'-ly*, and that "realize" is *re'-al-ize* (not *ree'-lize*).

Incidentally, those who glimpse something of the meaning behind these words will be the first to read them with understanding.

Administrator (H. E. F.)—In ordinary conversation, even among cultured speakers, the *o* in this word is obscured into a sound equivalent to *e* as in *maker*. If, however, the word is emphatic, or is used in the comparatively measured tempo of public worship, a trace of the circumflex quality (as in *orb*) would be acceptable.

This department has never joined in the applause over the ryhming of *-or* words with *-er* words ("creator" with "maker"); and the publishers of Webster's have given us some vindication by preparing a paragraph for their new dictionary, in which they admit that in the rate of speech characteristic of public worship, greater attention should be paid to vowel values.

"Buck and Billy" (P. M. H.)—The correspondent writes:

> During the period from 1888 to 1890 there was published in one of the leading magazines an amusing account of an encounter between Buck and Billy, two extraordinary animals. I should like to know where and how to get a copy.

Will some reader please help the inquirer?

Poem wanted (P. P.)—The correspondent writes:

> I have been asked by the General Sales Manager's Office if I could find a poem entitled "A Four-Letter Word Spelling Work." It ends with the thought:
>
> Plan your work,
> Then work your plan.
> Could you assist?

The poem obviously is a modern one, but our readers have never yet failed us.

Chance

CHANCE will not do the work:
Chance sends the breeze,
But if the pilot slumber at the helm,
The very wind that wafts us towards the port
May dash us on the shelves.
—*Scott.*

In Lighter Vein

Blackmail

"I've been getting threatening letters through the mail; isn't there a law against that?"

"There certainly is," replied Ward. "In fact, it is a very serious offense to send threatening letters. Have you any idea who's doing it?"

"Sure! The income-tax collector."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Top Short

Mr. Newlywed: "What's wrong with that pie crust, darling? It doesn't half cover the pie."

Mrs. Newlywed: "I asked your mother how to make pies to suit you, and she said to make the crust very short."

Harmony

Teacher: "What is your idea of harmony?"

Smart Sophomore: "A freckle-faced girl in a polka dot dress and a leopard coat leading a giraffe."

Fellow Feeling

A speaker at a men's dinner was much chagrined to note that during his address all of the guests, with the exception of the man at his right, had left, one by one. When he concluded and sat down, he remarked to his neighbor, "I am very happy to see that you enjoyed my speech enough to hear it through."

The man replied: "Enjoyed nothing! I am the next speaker!"

At the Office

Mrs. Hen: "I wonder if I could borrow your rug beater, Mrs. Peck?"

Mrs. Peck: "I'm sorry, Mrs. Hen, but he doesn't get home till five o'clock."—*El Paso World News.*

At the Stocking Counter

"I'd like to get a pair of stockings for my wife."

"Sheer?"

"No, at home."

—Humorist

Wife (choosing fancy dress for husband): "I don't think so, Rupert—a cap never did suit you!"

Brevities

Dallas News: And when the early Americans objected to taxation without representation they didn't realize how much worse it would be with representation.

Detroit Free Press: Living was cheap in the old days. Junior's happiness required a penny stick of licorice instead of gasoline.

St. Louis Star-Times: In England the King can make a common man great. Over here it takes a majority of the delegates.

Atlanta Constitution: Rip Van Winkle slept for 20 years, but, of course, his neighbors didn't have a radio.

The Rail: Lexicographic note with a British twist to it: In the Shorter Oxford Dictionary, "to make whoopee" is defined as "to go on the razzle-dazzle."

Jackson Daily News: A Texan has combined 10 garden tools in one, but it still isn't perfect as long as you have to go out and operate it.

Boston Evening Transcript: Social tact is making your company feel at home, even though you wish they were.

St. Louis Star-Times: A reader asks what man did the most for civilization. Well, what about the man who invented taxes?

Guess Again

38

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. In business letters, is it customary to place a colon after the salutation ("Dear Sir:")? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Are "hyperbolic" and "exaggerated" synonymous? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Are "row," meaning things in a line, and "row," meaning a brawl, homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. The *ai* in "*rain*" is called a digraph, and the *oi* in "*choice*" is called a diphthong. Is "digraph" just another name for a "diphthong"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Are all of the following words spelled correctly: aberration, anoint, iridescent, vilify? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Was Luke one of the Apostles? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. If you were looking for the book of Ecclesiastes, and you opened your Bible at the Song of Solomon, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Was *Jane Eyre* written by Thackeray? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is either Vermont or New Hampshire larger in area than Massachusetts? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is voting compulsory in Argentina? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Musical Instruments

A DELIGHTFUL "ice breaker" is this game, depending on the hostess' swift action for success.

Quickly gathering her guests in a circle round her, she whispers to each the name of a musical instrument. Then she challenges one with a comical gesture such as wagging her hands at her ears, and he responds by pretending to play his instrument.

The fun begins when she suddenly switches to playing his instrument. As she has explained, he is then to change to her gesture. Rapidly alternating from waving to playing, she attempts to throw him off. If she is successful, they change places; if not, she challenges another.—Mrs. G. F., Los Angeles.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Funds

Question: Bylaws read as follows: "The treasurer shall have charge of all funds of the church (except Sunday school funds) and shall disburse them on order of the board of directors." Some time ago the superintendent and teachers of the Sunday school voted to turn the Sunday school collections over to the church treasurer, claiming the right to do so under another bylaw as follows: "The Sunday school superintendent shall have full charge and supervision of the Sunday school; shall select the requisite officers and teachers thereof." Was such action legitimate?

Answer: By explicitly excepting Sunday school funds from those of which the treasurer of the church is to have charge, it would appear that the intent of the first rule cited is to oblige the Sunday school to determine for itself the disposition of its funds. While the Sunday school through its officers might vote to turn over its funds, or a portion of them, to the church treasurer for a specific purpose, a motion making that a general practice with all Sunday school collections would seem a violation of the first rule.

The second rule cited, while it gives the superintendent "charge and supervision" of the Sunday school, must be interpreted in harmony with the other rule. The first rule, so far as collections are concerned, is more specific, therefore it has more authority than the second rule. If the desire of the church is to have the church treasurer take charge of Sunday school funds, the clause in parentheses above should be stricken out by an amendment to the bylaws.

For the Scrapbook

Idleness

Too much idleness, I have observed, fills up a man's time much more completely, and leaves him less his own master, than any sort of employment whatsoever.—*Burke.*

Old Books

The great drawback in new books is that they prevent our reading the old ones.—*Joubert.*

Teaching

When one teaches children, it is like painting in fresco.—*Emerson.*

Solitude

Solitude can be delightful only to the innocent.—*Marie Leczinski.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Happy Lady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

HER special job is at the Accommodation Desk—as it is called—of one of the 5-and-10-cent emporiums. And her special talent seems to be to spread smiles and happiness. "I'll be very glad to wrap that"; "Certainly"; "With pleasure"; these are the expressions which seem to roll most readily off her tongue. And with her gnarled hands she will wrap or re-wrap a bundle with the greatest of deftness and care. Then only it is that you notice that her hair is quite white. "Why, of course, I shall be very careful—I wrapped glassware upstairs for three years, so I ought to be able to wrap it without breaking," she is reassuring another customer, who in the stress of shopping gives a sigh of relief.

The lady at the Accommodation Desk is really happy. She loves her work; she takes great pleasure in it. She thinks the store is the finest in the world; it has such attractive merchandise on all the counters. The clientele is very fine. She loves everyone who comes in. The manager is outstanding. She has been with the store nine years.

Two facts shine out: Does not the store, which employs one so well fitted for her task of being accommodating, in spite of ripe years, rate a merited commendation? And the customers, sensing something unusual in the way their bundles are being tied up, say with deep and appreciative emphasis, as if waking up to something unusual on a busy shopping day, "Thank you very much." What a lesson in contentment!

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 90

I. Jesus' Ministries (continued)

II. Second Year of Public Ministry; The Second Passover at Jerusalem, A. D. 28 and 29

1. Popularity among the Multitude: The Great Physician:
a. Miraculous healing power and innumerable cures of Jesus: Mt. 9:35-38; 12:15-16; 14:14, 34-36; 15:29-31; 19:1-2; Mk. 6:5-6; 3: 7-12; Lu. 6:17-19; 7:21
b. Incurable diseases:
(1) Leprosy, Mt. 8:2-4; Mk. 1:40-45; Lu. 5:12-14
(2) Paralysis, at Capernaum, Mt. 9:1-7; Mk. 2:3-12; Lu. 5:18-26
(3) Infirm cripple at the pool of Bethesda (Jerusalem), Jno. 5: 1-9
(4) Withered hand (Capernaum), Mt. 12:10-14; Mk. 3:1-5; Lu. 6: 6-10
(5) Blindness—two blind men, Mt. 9:27-31; blindness—one blind man, Mt. 8:22-26
c. Demoniacs:
(1) At Capernaum, Mk. 1:21-28; Lu. 4:31-37
(2) Second tour, Mt. 12:22; Mk. 3: 22-30; Lu. 11:14
(3) Jesus suffered the devils to enter the swine, country of Gadarenes, Mt. 8:28-34; Mk. 5: 1-21; Lu. 8:26-37
(4) Dumb demoniac (Capernaum), Mt. 9:32-34
2. Opposition of Jewish Leaders:
a. Friend of sinners, Mk. 2:16-17
b. The Sabbath:
(1) Disciples plucking grain (Gallilee), Mt. 12:1-8; Mk. 2:23-28; Lu. 6:1-5
(2) Of Herodians: healing in the synagogue (Capernaum), Mt. 12:9-14; Mk. 3:1-6; Lu. 6:6-11
(3) Healing at the pool of Bethesda (Jerusalem), Jno. 5:1-18
(4) Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost: casting out demons (Capernaum), Mt. 12:24-27; Mk. 3: 22-30; Lu. 11:14-23
c. Traditions of the Elders:
(1) Seeking a sign, Mt. 12:38-42; Lu. 11:29-32
(2) Washing hands, Lu. 11:37-44
(3) Fasting, Mt. 9:10-15; Mk. 2: 15-20; Lu. 5:29-35
(4) Disciples' transgression, Mt. 15:1-28; Mk. 7:1-23
(5) Plot to kill Jesus, Jno. 7:1
3. Great Miracles: (miracles of power)
a. Centurion's servant, near Capernaum, Mt. 8:5-13; Lu. 7:1-10
b. Son of the widow of Nain raised, Lu. 7:11-17
c. Daughter of Jairus raised (Capernaum), Mt. 9:18-19, 23-26; Mk. 5:22-24, 35-43; Lu. 8:41-42, 49-56
d. Issue of blood, touching his garment (Gennesaret), Mt. 9:20-22; Mk. 5:25-34; Lu. 8:43-48
e. Seven devils cast out (Mary Magdalene), Lu. 8:2
f. Power over nature: (Sea of Gennesaret)
(a) Stilling the tempest, Mt. 8: 23-27; Mk. 4:36-41; Lu. 8:22-25
(b) Walking on the water, Mt. 14: 22-27; Mk. 6:45-51; Jno. 6:15-21
(c) Peter's impulse, Mt. 14:28-33
g. Providence:
(a) Feeding 5000 (desert place), Mt. 14:15-21; Mk. 6:32-44; Lu. 9:10-17; Jno. 6:1-14
(b) Feeding 4000, Mt. 15:32-38; Mk. 8:1-9

(To Be Continued Daily)

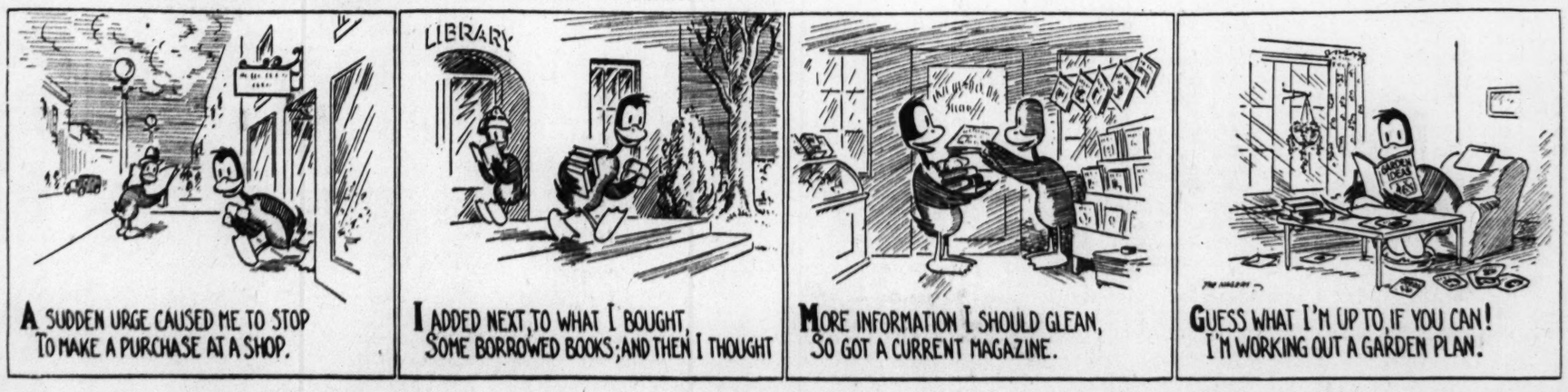
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Reconsideration*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT IS ALL THIS NONSENSE ABOUT RAFFLING OFF THE POSITION OF GRAND DRAGON ?
WELL — I DIDN'T THINK IT WAS A VERY GOOD IDEA
THE TROUBLE IS — YOU BOYS DO NOT THINK ANY FARTHER THAN THE END OF YOUR NOSE --- AND HYMIE DOES !!
BUT MARMADUKE !
IF MR. DOBSON DOES NOT WANT THE OFFICE, WE DO NOT HAVE TO RAFFLE — WE CAN VOTE
LET'S GO TALK TO HYMIE
REFUND ON ALL TICKETS AFTER SUPPER
Hymie Schlong

The Adventures of Waddles—*Summer Around the Corner*

By THE HAGERS


A SUDDEN URGE CAUSED ME TO STOP TO MAKE A PURCHASE AT A SHOP.
LIBRARY
I ADDED NEXT, TO WHAT I BOUGHT, SOME BORROWED BOOKS; AND THEN I THOUGHT
MORE INFORMATION I SHOULD GLEAN, SO GOT A CURRENT MAGAZINE.
GARDEN IDEAS
GUESS WHAT I'M UP TO, IF YOU CAN! I'M WORKING OUT A GARDEN PLAN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Japan—"As You Were"

IT HAS appeared to be touch-and-go whether, as the result of the assassinations, Japan would part with her shell of parliamentary government and adopt some form of military or Fascist rule. The appointment of Mr. Hirota to Premiership ends the uncertainty. It indicates that another reprieve has been given to civil government—at least the skeleton of it which has been prevailing in Japan these last four years.

To Prince Saionji, the sole survivor of the old Genro or Elder Statesmen, will go the credit of upholding this framework of parliamentary government. For in the anxious weeks which have just ended he has been the dominating personage at the Mikado's side. In no other country is there such an institution as the one that Saionji represents. The Genro were originally eight in number. They might be called the "founding fathers" of modern Japan, guiding the new nation when it was reborn in the '60's, out of its medieval feudalism. No one else was so close to the Emperor in advising on imperial and domestic policies as the Genro. To the present Mikado, Prince Saionji is in a peculiarly close relation because he was youthful playmate as well as the adult counselor of his grandfather, the great Meiji. In Japan the saying is, that what Saionji says goes.

No Japanese is more passionately devoted to the parliamentary form of government than Saionji. Since 1931, however, this system has been in retreat in Japan. After the Inukai assassination, in 1932, a true party cabinet, which is the essence of the parliamentary system, gave place to what was called a national cabinet. Both parties were represented in it, but, contrary to the National Government in vogue in England, it was really less dependent upon Parliament than upon the Mikado, who had to contend with the rising power of the militarists. This is the kind of cabinet that Mr. Hirota will now head—if, indeed, military intransigeance does not prevent him from forming one.

The particular retreat from the substance of parliamentary government that the new Cabinet exemplifies is the fact that the army and navy have been given the right to nominate the defense portfolios in the Cabinet. This is, of course, altogether contrary to parliamentary or Cabinet practice. All members in a Cabinet subject to parliament owe allegiance to the Prime Minister; otherwise there would be no object in calling that official a prime minister. But this change in Japan is a distinction without much difference. For the defense ministers have always been in, rather than of, the Cabinet. As to policy, the new Prime Minister is the old Foreign Minister, and there will probably be little change in the tactics on the Asiatic mainland. These will still be "positive"—and dangerous. The choice of a civilian instead of a militarist as head of the Government, however, indicates that they will not be as dangerous as a week ago they threatened to be.

Pictures in a Poke

BLOCK booking of motion pictures is a curb on the business of independent exhibitors, according to one of them, speaking before a Senate subcommittee in Washington. Under consideration was a bill to outlaw "compulsory" bulk leases of films. Spokesmen for the producers retorted that block booking is a convenient practice, whereby an exhibitor may obtain his share of the more profitable pictures produced each season.

Along with films that prove money-makers the exhibitor has to take films that make little or no money, under the system of leasing films in blocks, sight unseen. In addition, the exhibitors receive some films in these wholesale purchases that they come to believe may not please their clienteles, judging from objections that have developed in other communities. These are hazards of the business that the exhibitors should—nay, must—share with the producers, the latter declare, adding that the money-making ability of a picture and its general inoffensiveness are unpredictable, precisely, during the preparatory and filming period.

Recent events, however, give cause to wonder if a certain Hollywood studio would profess to be astonished that one of its star's 1935 films should be an unobjectionable money-maker and that widespread objections should greet that star's 1936 film. Complaining exhibitors say they bought the 1936 film with no knowledge that it was to have an offensive story, having been given no details. Even if the 1936 film makes money for them, they say they will lose in the end in the good repute of their theaters. It would seem, in this instance, that the complaints were predictable during the filming period. Simple reference to the offensive story would have sufficed.

It looks as if the independent exhibitors, who sometimes have no means of learning the story details of the films they must buy blindly to complete their showing schedules, have a sound basis for their demand that some modification, at least, shall be made in the present block-booking system.

AN ENGLISHMAN who had never flown before piloted his homemade Flying Flea airplane for a short flight and made a happy landing. Holding the control with one hand, he held in the other an instruction book on how to fly. Such courage puts him in the same class as the man who swallowed the first oyster.

There Are Better Ways

RELIANCE on armed force for security or for redress of national grievances appears to be sweeping back in the wake of disappointments over the functioning of postwar peace agencies. Britain's rearmament program, just announced in a White Paper, merely climaxes a long series of events whereby nations have illustrated Prof. Philip C. Jessup's observation, made in another connection but directly applicable to rearmament:

> Year after year, decade after decade, and even century after century, statesmen have turned again and again to methods of demonstrated futility.

Admittedly today's statesmen are desperate after prolonged efforts to find peaceful ways to settle international differences. Nations with no aggressive intentions find themselves confronted with militaristic regimes bent on building new empires in the East and West alike.

Only desperation could explain a return to the system of pyramiding armaments which history shows to have ended inevitably in Babel towers of high explosives. Yet even desperation is not justified until all paths are closed. Despite the recent peace efforts of statesmen, notably Anthony Eden in Britain, it can hardly be said that as much energy has been devoted all around to making the peace agencies work as to rearming.

It is not too late for nations to reverse the whirlpool of armaments. But it cannot be done by devoting to "methods of demonstrated futility" more of the effort now being expended on a system that has never led anywhere but to war. Under modern conditions, war means destruction for the best interests of all nations, as the last conflict proved, even though its lessons are already being swept away before the revived cult of militarism.

A "have-not" nation animated by enlightened self-interest would accept small concessions rather than return to reliance on force. A "have" nation could afford to make large concessions rather than to answer militarism with militarism. Compromise and mutual concessions are better than "demonstrated futility."

Wages and Wisdom

STRIKES increase with returning prosperity. When times are economically difficult the worker is glad to have employment and accepts a thin pay envelope with the grim philosophy that half a loaf is better than no bread. When conditions improve he feels entitled to be sharer of them. Unhappily the adjustments of relations between labor and capital are still so archaic that strikes and lockouts form an alarmingly large proportion of the daily news.

Fifty years ago Andrew Carnegie, in an article in Forum, now reprinted in the current issue of that magazine, wrote:

> A strike or lockout is, in itself, a ridiculous affair. Whether a failure or a success, it gives no direct proof of its justice or injustice. In this it resembles war between two nations. . . . It would be folly to conclude that we have reached any permanent adjustment between capital and labor until strikes and lockouts are things of the past.

How little progress has been made in a half century is forcibly shown in the current garment workers' strike in Boston; the employers refuse to recognize the workers' union and the strike leaders declare they "won't bother with the manufacturers" any further until state and city officials request conciliation conferences. In New York City a general walkout by building service employees has made "walkups" of palatial and less palatial apartment houses, has stopped elevator operation in skyscrapers and left thousands of apartments without heat in severely cold weather.

The Progressive Mine Workers' Union is calling on its members for a general strike. Negotiations between 14,000 striking employees and their employers in a tire and rubber manufacturing plant in Ohio remain deadlocked.

Carnegie was attracted, at least in theory, to co-operation as a step toward friendlier relations between employer and employee. He felt that some plan by which a worker could become part owner in an enterprise would give him a sense of independence which, in turn, would make him more of a citizen. The expression "in theory" is used because the highly individualistic Scottish-American ironmaster frankly doubted "whether any body of workmen in the world could today organize and successfully carry on a mining or manufacturing or commercial business in competition with concerns owned by men trained in affairs."

All the world knows now how wrong Carnegie was. Workmen are doing just that, and to such an extent that many believe the co-operative system is destined to become shortly a leading factor in human affairs. In England, Scotland and Sweden workmen as consumers are controlling great mills, conducting banks and running public utilities with marked success. American industry and labor might learn a lesson especially from Sweden, where consumers' co-operatives have broken monopolistic prices, cut down the h. c. l. and paid workers a fair wage. For all concefned, such methods are to be preferred to either industrial strife or governmental regimentation.

On a German Moor

Book News of the Day

IN ONCE WE HAD A CHILD (New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.50), Hans Fallada fulfills the promise of "Little Man, What Now?" His new novel is a dramatic and moving narrative reminiscent of "Wuthering Heights." Fallada himself finds solace in manual labor and in the country life of Pomerania; it is therefore natural for him to write of the wild north German moorland and of the men it nurtures. "Once We Had a Child" is the story of the turbulent life of Johannes Gäntschow, last of a line of stern, egocentric German farmers.

The first part of the story deals with the forbears of Hannes, men who founded the Gäntschow farm on the wildest part of the Fiddichow peninsula and through the years devoted their lives to its maintenance. These early Gäntschows were brutal, uncouth, half-savage men, paying homage to no one. Their extraordinary exploits are briefly detailed to give background for Hannes's character and to render it more understandable. From his boyhood, he manifests all of the Gäntschow traits, making a fetish of his desire for independence which eventually proves his undoing.

A younger son, Hannes cannot hope to inherit the farm, so he is sent to school with the prospect ahead of him of apprenticeship to some city trade. At school, he and Christiane, daughter of a Fiddichow nobleman, become inseparable companions. The years of their youth and adolescence form the best chapters in the book, for Christiane is more than a match for Hannes, and the two lead an abundantly active existence. Then come the wander-years of Hannes's life, his final rebellion against the city life for which he trained and his eventual return to his father's farm. In spite of his independence of attitude, Hannes finds himself irrevocably bound to the land. When he hears of the passing of his father and elder brother, he is involuntarily drawn back to the Gäntschow farm, glorying in the knowledge of his possession.

When Hannes returns to Fiddichow as master of the farm, his troubles continue. His wife, jealous of his renewed friendship with Christiane, now Frau Wendland, is made miserable, and her distorted thought contaminates the whole atmosphere. Hannes himself has grown more unmanageable through the years, and even Christiane can no longer reason with him. The two couples drift on to apparently inevitable tragedy. At the end, the wisdom of Herr Wendland and Christiane restores a measure of peace, but Hannes finds himself alone again, victim of the selfishness which had blinded him all his life. In conclusion, realizing too late that he is capable of love, he has only a desolate farm left him. He may dream of the glimpse he has had of beauty and love, but he wakes alone to the dreary moorland to which his selfishness has condemned him.

Overlong his story may be, and often needlessly brutal, but it is none the less a moving and human document. The translation, by Eric Sutton, has been very well done on the whole. M. W. S.

Miltiades, Alcibiades and Euripides

ATHENS

I WAS meandering up the side of the Acropolis toward the Parthenon when Alcibiades, Miltiades and Euripides accosted me in turn.

I had supposed all streets in Athens would lead straight up to what is perhaps the most famous building in the world, but I found that they did not. At the base of Athena's flat-topped precipice is a labyrinth of path-like streets, lined with a jumble of tiny houses, the inhabitants of which seem to be but little thrilled at living in the shadow of a goddess's great temple

The soft winter sun had turned Greece into a ravishing spring, calling everybody into the open. Women sat before their doorways knitting, spinning, chatting about their babies, and complaining of the price of olive oil. Children abounded and an occasional grandpa came trudging up the hill.

These were little people, inhabiting little houses on little streets, as most of us, in ten thousand towns throughout the world and through the centuries. Not much of the age-old glory of the Parthenon has suffused them. The majesty of slender columns, the charm of white statues, the imperiousness of graceful arches and the exquisiteness of curved vases had left them unmoved. They were much more interested in repairing their children's shoes, mending jackets that go out at the elbows, paying grocery bills, winning the impending elections, and having their men folk get a little rise in pay, than in the thoughts of their former neighbor Plato or the fate of his persistent, pug-nosed companion, Socrates.

And so it has always been with the folk occupying the little houses about this most famous among all of Europe's hills. In Aeschylus's time they were no different. To be sure the people then living on these streets went up to gaze at the great white temple when it was dedicated, rejoiced in the huge bronze statues of their patroness, bowed reverently before her shrine gloried in her fame, and resolved to keep on voting for cold, old Pericles, but they took no active part in the making of eternal treasures.

Few indeed were the men—living here and there in larger houses and amid more spacious gardens—that gave Greece her glory. These common people at the foot of the hill could only admire, support and follow. They gave the applause which even great men crave. They sat in the back rows of the theaters and stood with craning necks beside the boulevards. Thus they entered into the labors of their great men and named their children after them. They still do.

First I discovered Alcibiades. He saw I was lost and offered to help me. He pointed upward, and I nodded, "Yes." He asked "Acropolis?" and I assented.

His face was long and serious, his hair was cropped, his eyes were dark, on his feet were sandals, and a short blue apron covered his other clothes. He was happy in his customer, and I in my guide.

But his joy was short-lived, for two other boys appeared, and demanded a share in the enterprise. I told them quite emphatically that Alcibiades was my guide, that I was completely satisfied with him. But it was all to no avail. We could not get rid of the newcomers. So we took them into our combine, after which I learned that the slender, restless, round-headed lad with flashing eyes and bare feet was Euripides, while his well-shod, curly-headed, dark-faced partner was Miltiades.

The setting sun sent us its benediction. The quiet of evening reigned upon the hill. To the right loomed the rough crag on which the Apostle Paul had preached to skeptical Athenians On the left towered the temples which the master builders of twenty centuries have not surpassed. Three dark-faced, bare-headed boys were leading me to their grandfathers' shrines. We heard not the clanging of streetcars nor the hooting of taxi horns.

I, alone, was moved by the mysterious spell. My companions were weighted down with care. They whispered together and I saw they were concocting a deep plot. They were discussing the division of the spoils. Alcibiades would not hear of an equal participation in the profits. He firmly insisted that it was he who had discovered the American mine.

This whispered bargaining was interrupted by a fruit seller coming down from the Acropolis with a basket not yet empty. He offered us his wares. I told the boys to help themselves. Alcibiades took an orange, Miltiades a banana, and Euripides a mandarin. I gave the fruit vendor a nickel and our quartet proceeded slowly up the hill. We reached the great entrance to the Acropolis without more conspiring. The gate was closed. All visitors were gone. We stood alone before perfection.

But my companions were more interested in being paid off. I gave Alcibiades a dime and he was ready to be pleased—on condition the others got less. To each of them I gave two pennies, but they didn't leave me; they plainly wanted more. And Alcibiades stood by them. Their agreement was working. Two cents was too little.

So I made it a nickel each to Miltiades and Euripides. That was more like it—ten for the captain and five for the lieutenants. The boys withdrew, put three dark heads together and had a whispered consultation. Then all three came back and said something, which I supposed was thank you. I shook their hands quite solemnly and they tripped back down the hill, by the path along which we had come.

I remained to stand a long, long time before the Acropolis. R. H. MARKHAM

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Old Ladies" and Driving

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To compare women drivers and men drivers and say that women are consistently lower than men in physical skill and mental ability is to compare professional musicians with amateurs and find them more skillful. Yet this is what Dr. Harry DeSilva of Harvard has done. It is true that many women are less skillful than men drivers, but this is not due to less physical skill or mental ability as much as it is to less practice.

Dr. DeSilva further asserts that although the average woman under twenty can be taught to drive expertly, it is practically impossible for them to learn after twenty-five or thirty. To assert that a woman's reactions or mental ability or physical skill has become dull and useless after thirty is rather short sighted in view of what women have accomplished after fifty.

More important in the interest of safety on the highway is the distinction between slow and quick reactions and co-ordination between body and mind. "Old ladies" of both genders are menaces on the highway because their actions are unpredictable and a source of irritation, but to limit old ladies to the feminine gender is to overlook many male drivers. B. G.

Boston, Mass.

Irrigating the Nile Basin

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article which appeared under the heading "Egypt Starts Second Link of Great Irrigation Plan" carries some statements which are misleading to those who are not well acquainted with Nile irrigation.

In the Magazine Section of the Monitor of July 31 last was described a steady program of providing water storage as required for irrigation development, a considerable part of which has already been realized. As a result, all land at present cultivated has, actually or potentially, ample water. In fact, there is today a considerable surplus of the supply stored by the heightened Assouan Dam, functioning at about its maximum capacity only last year, which will permit the reclamation of a considerable part (some 400,000 acres) of the waste lands bordering the littoral lakes of Lower Egypt as well as the conversion to perennial irrigation of some 500,000 acres in Upper Egypt. With so much already accomplished, the Gebel Awlia Reservoir which is being created on the White Nile can scarcely be described as "a second link in the world's greatest irrigation project." Its function will be rather auxiliary to the Assouan Reservoir, holding back during the flood months (August-October) the clear water which, mixing with the silt-ladened Blue Nile, runs in a large measure to waste into the sea, and releasing after flood a quantity estimated at 2,000,000,000 cubic meters to be stored at Assouan. This function will be of special utility in two circumstances, namely, during a very low flood or during a very high flood.

Contrary to your correspondent's statements, the natural Nile never did dry up; its absolute minimum in Egypt could scarcely have been ever less than 300 cubic meters (say, 10,000 cubic feet) per second, nor were the Delta, the Assiout, or any other of the barrages constructed for "storing" water, their purpose being merely to raise the level of the river so as to permit the required flow in high-level canals. Further, the Delta Barrage was completed in 1862 (not 1890), thirteen years after Mohamed Ali's passing on, though he commenced it. Its construction was so defective that it could not be fully utilized until Anglo-Indian engineers strengthened it (1887-1890). I would add that cotton is grown in Egypt during the period March-October, not "year round." G. H. DEMPSTER

Alexandria, Egypt.

Mirror of Opinion

Malignant Misnomers

LIFE in the United States would be ever so much more pleasant if opponents called each other mild names, like dangerous radical and hidebound Tory; or Populist and Bourbon; or demagogue and plutocrat; or Coxeyite and robber baron. We know what these words mean in American debate and just how far they will go, but a good many people today will have none of them. Instead, they hurl at each other the tremendous words Communist and Fascist, with the clear implication that Armageddon is just around the corner. This only breeds confusion and an intense weariness of the flesh.

Somebody in Congress reveals a hankering for paper money and his opponents promptly call him a Communist. Somebody in Union Square is thrown into the patrol wagon and he makes the welkin ring with cries of "Fascist!" But it is nonsense on both sides.

The paper-money man in Congress has nothing to do with a parvenu word like Communist. He stands in an ancient American tradition. There have been paper-money men ever since there has been a United States, or earlier. And ever since there has been a United States the police have thrown people into the patrol wagon for disturbing the peace, without setting up fascism. George Washington threw the Pennsylvania whisky rebels into the patrol wagon, but he did not go on to overthrow the American democracy.

When people call each other money-changers and crackpots, it is authentic American debate. We have had money-changers and we have had crackpots and the country has survived. But Communists and Fascists are unreal and silly.—*New York Times.*

Nationalizing Music

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will some well-informed person kindly enlighten me on a perplexing question?

While in Europe, I visited all the principal art centers and enjoyed the great symphony concerts given in those centers. I found, on their programs, the masters of past and present Europe. I also found that each country fostered and exploited its own native talent.

I have traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific in this great United States: have heard practically all the great orchestras. In scanning them, I found the personnel identical with those of Europe; in fact, have almost felt I was back in Europe, especially when the conductor from some foreign land appeared to conduct the concert. I have scanned the programs with great care and have as yet discovered few American composers on these programs.

Yet I am well acquainted with a great many exceedingly fine native musicians and composers whose works are most worthy of consideration. What is the matter with the American public? Why this apathy toward their own marvelous talent? Music is a universal language, and should not be confined to national boundaries, it's true! But does the United States of America not constitute a part of the universe? HENRI LLOYD CLEMENT

Los Angeles, Calif.

Sanctions in 1800

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In listening to your news commentator over the radio, I noted an error in a statement I understood him to make:

That the application of sanctions against Italy by the League of Nations is the first time in history that this has occurred.

In the summer of 1800, Thomas Paine prepared a plan for the boycott of England. Within a month after his plan of sanctions was submitted to the nations of Europe, an "Association of Nations" was formed, and the ports of Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Hamburg, Spain, Portugal, Italy (except Venice), and some others were all closed against England.

Italy at that time acted against England under Paine's "Association of Nations"; England is now acting under Wilson's League of Nations against Italy. R. C. ROPER

New York, N. Y.

"Books Among Friends"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Books Among Friends," interested me and recalled an experience in my home. My mother, who was a great reader, always inserted a bookplate in all her books. Above her name these words were inserted:

> READ, DON'T MARK, BUT LEARN
> AFTERWARDS RETURN
> TO .....

It sometimes had the desired effect, though not always. E. C.

St. John's Wood, London, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

History Out of Newsprint

Excerpts from an address before American Historical Association, Chattanooga, Tenn.

By Edgar E. Robinson

Margaret Byrne Professor of American History, Stanford University

DURING the past fifteen years, in a period of unprecedented turmoil and uncertainty, we have had constantly before our eyes a new kind of newspaper. In purpose it is not new, but very old; for it rises from a basic American practice, freedom of the press. It is a factor of increasing importance in evaluating the patterns in the public mind. Other agencies for expression of public opinion may have declined in importance. The newspaper has not.

Because of the development of easy and inexpensive processes of reproduction and distribution we are on the verge of much wider use of files of newspapers. The danger of an early loss of newspapers as sources because of the poor quality of paper used is gradually disappearing. It is estimated that in the past thirty years more newspapers have been collected and more files have been examined than in all the years before that time. There is no dearth of material and no danger that it will not be used. We cannot escape our newspapers.

No emphasis is needed upon the value of the newspaper as an aid in the presentation of the facts in economic and political studies. But more attention may well be given the place of the newspaper as a source of social history.

Every social historian who has used the newspapers of the past one hundred years will have his own *criteria*, but may I suggest a basis for judgment which is an outgrowth of experience. From 1830 to 1880 there is opportunity for the full use of the entire newspaper. Nowhere else is so poignantly revealed the optimism that was America.

From 1880 to 1910 newspapers not only differ more widely in value, but in relative importance of parts of them as well. For example, in the metropolitan papers the editorial becomes less revealing and the advertisement much more so.

After 1910 there are significant developments, the most important being the rise to first place of the interpreter, the historian of his own day.

The interpreter is attempting to do what no newsman, however brilliant and no editors, however eloquent, ever did except on occasion. The interpreter is attempting to hold "the mirror up to nature." He is attempting to create the entire scene and unlike the interpreter of council chamber, diplomatic interchange or business or party conclave, he is interpreting in public, for the public, and by courtesy of the public. He must cover the field or perish; that is, not be read.

For the use of the historian in years to come, his story and those of his rivals are the most comprehensive and the most valuable of all the materials we have at our disposal. Unlike any other informed men of the time, they may speak their minds. They are not propagandists and they are not crusaders.

These "plain speaking" men, because of their declared purpose and their freedom, stood closer to objectivity than is common to man in the midst of events. The historian should give them high place, and it is an encouraging sign that in America, as of old, the plain-speaking man is again coming into his own. He is the glory of democracy as we have known it, at its best, in the United States. They promise to do much for that "broadening process" called for so eloquently by Charles A. Beard.

I distrust the historian of 1935, writing as he does in the midst of the industrialism of this day, telling us with finality what is the meaning of historical processes in the days of Jackson and Clay. In particular do I suggest the wisdom of a search for the contemporary meanings of liberty and democracy, and, indeed, of America itself. And these are to be found in the newspaper.

Whatever be the limitations we put upon the use of the newspaper, because of its inclusiveness, its lack of objectivity, and its absorption in events open to the public, we emerge with this conclusion. Nowhere else in the record room of history may we find its substitute. Nowhere else may we find its equal in furnishing the subject matter from which the historian attempts to re-create the past. As the scholar seeks to present the facts and paint the picture of the rush of America—and the world—to California in 1849, it is to the newspaper he must go; the paper of London and of New York, as well as of California. Would we re-create the ebb and flow of public opinion in the forgotten eighties and nineties of the last century, we must find it in the innumerable papers of the Mississippi Valley. Would we know the complacence of America in the summer of 1916—and would we feel the agony of that week in April, 1917, when suddenly the old America saw envisaged in actual war the new America of the twentieth century? It is in the newspapers. No memoir, no letter and no later attempt to summarize—can equal the picture of that spring as presented in the newspapers.

I propose, then, a toast to the newspaper—the revealing diary of a great people.